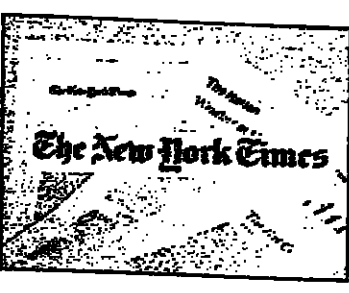


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**9 Weekly review**  
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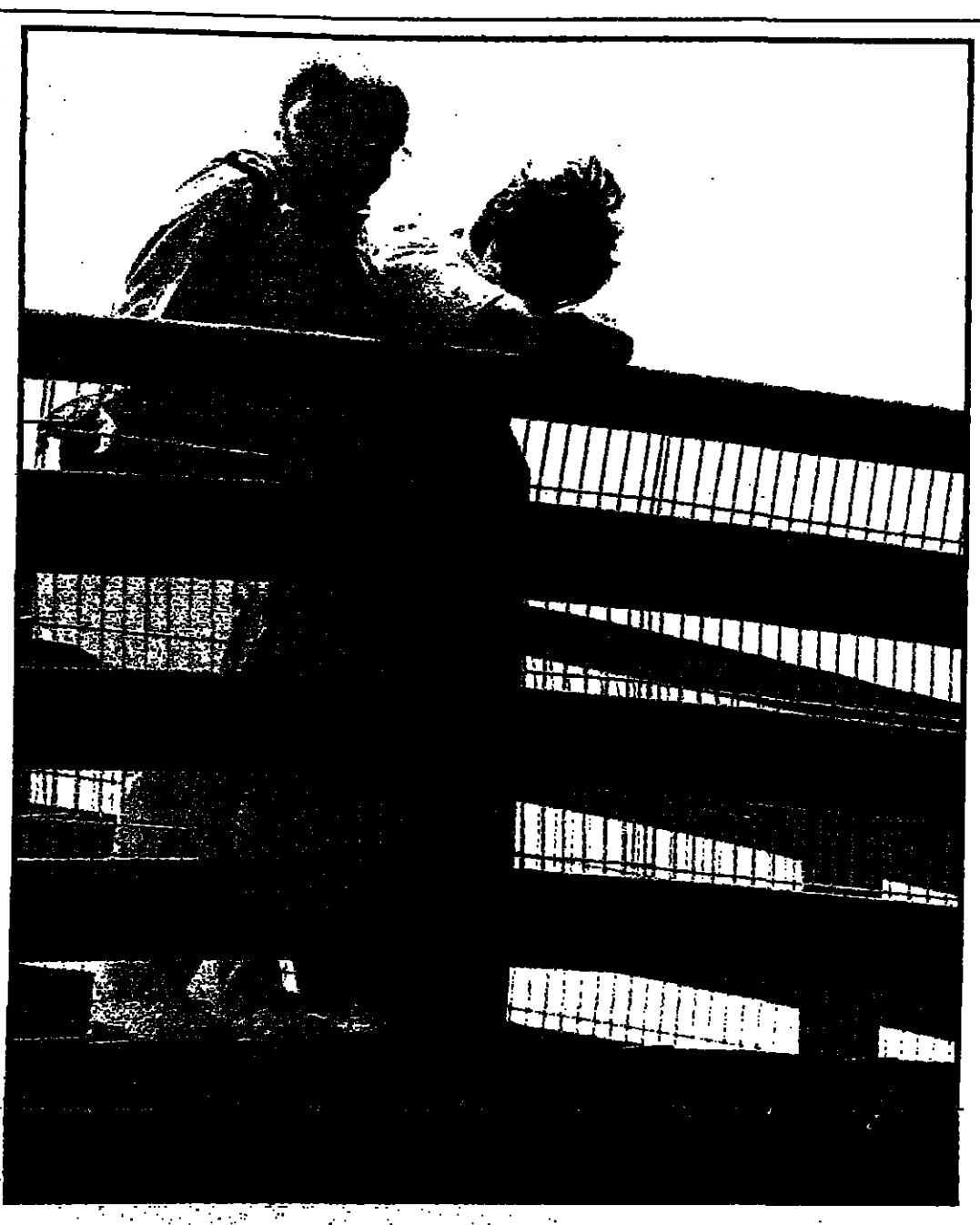
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**One year later**  
 Andrew Simons comforts his wife, Jenny, yesterday stand over the Yarkon River site where her sister, Yetti Bennot, died a year ago tomorrow with three other members of the Australian delegation when a footbridge collapsed at the opening of the Maccabiah games. (AP)

## Slaying of three boys shakes Irish peace deal

**By KRISTIN GAZLAY**  
**BELFAST (AP)** — Three young brothers who had been asleep in their beds burned to death early yesterday in a sectarian attack marking what shaken Northern Ireland leaders termed a "turning point" in a violent stalemate over a blocked Protestant march.

A neighbor reported hearing 10-year-old Richard, 9-year-old Mark and 7-year-old Jason Quinn screaming as fire gutted their residence in Ballymoney, about 60 kilometers northwest of Belfast.

Their Catholic mother escaped with her Protestant boyfriend, who was beaten back by flames when he returned to try to rescue the boys, police said. There were reports the boys were being raised as Protestants.

A photograph released by the family showed three impish little boys in sweatshirts, Richard's grin revealing a wide gap in the middle of his teeth.

Police said a demonstration was broken up shortly before the attack outside the housing estate where the boys lived and issued an urgent appeal to anyone who might be able to identify individual protesters.

"What price your principles now?" said Seamus Mallon, the Catholic deputy first minister of the new Belfast Assembly. "Does it take one child, two children, three children?"

A hollow-eyed Ronnie Flanagan, head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, said he considered the boys' deaths a "turning point" in the increasingly fractious standoff over the Orange Order's stymied attempts to march down the predominantly Catholic Garvaghy Road in Portadown.

"These are the real victims of our troubles, murdered while they slept in their beds," Flanagan said. "For me, this changes everything. There are things clearly much, much more important than marches or opposing marches."

"We owe these youngsters more," he said. "We owe all our youngsters more."

Mallon and David Trimble, the Belfast Assembly's first minister, echoed a number of Protestant clergymen in calling for the Orangemen at Portadown to "immediately end their protest and to return to their homes."

And authorities counseled Catholics, who mostly had remained out of the fray since the July 5 stalemate began, not to retaliate for the boys' deaths.

"All elements must ask themselves what they can do to defuse the situation," said Trimble, head of the largest Protestant party, the Ulster Unionists.

Mo Mowlam, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, urged "mothers, fathers, sons and daughters" to stay home today, one of Northern Ireland's biggest Protestant marching days, for the sake of the province's fragile peace.

All Protestants and Catholics should "think twice before they exit their front doors," she said.

Belfast had turned into a ghost town and armored vehicles moved in yesterday in anticipation of the Orangemen's Lower Ormeau Road parade, second only to Portadown in its capacity to fuel sectarian emotions.

The march — and hundreds of others like it across the province — commemorates the defeat of Catholic King James II by King William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

In North Belfast, authorities said an 18-year-old man was beaten to death early yesterday.

In Ballymoney, which had escaped most of the violence this year, grief-stricken residents laid bouquets and stuffed animals outside the blackened residence where Chrissy Quinn, the three boys' mother, and boyfriend Raymond Craig had lived for only one week.

## Pullback plan to inner cabinet today

**By JAY BUSHINSKY**  
**Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu** is to confer today with his inner cabinet to formulate his plan to relinquish 13.1 percent of the West Bank in return for specific commitments by the Palestinian Authority to combat terrorism.

If he wins the consent of Defense Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon, and Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky, the plan is to be submitted to the full cabinet for its approval later this week — prior to Sharon's departure for China on Thursday.

However, this is only expected to happen if PA Chairman Yasser Arafat replies satisfactorily to Israel's security demands. Since Arafat will be in China until Thursday, his reply could be delayed and the cabinet may not take action until after Sharon's return at the end of the month.

"The emphasis now is on the Palestinian Authority's practical and effective compliance with all the commitments it made in the Oslo Accords and the Hebron Agreement," a government source said. "We want to know how terrorism will be fought, what specific measures will be taken, and when they will be carried out."

He said the PA's anti-terrorist operations should include:

- confiscation of unauthorized weapons;
- prevention of the transfer of funds earmarked for Hamas from American and European donors;

See **PULLBACK**, Page 2

## Following electoral setback Japan PM Hashimoto expected to resign

**By BRIAN WILLIAMS**  
**TOKYO (Reuters)** — Japanese voters yesterday handed Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto a stunning electoral defeat that looked certain to lead to his resignation and throw global financial markets into turmoil.

Exit polls on major television stations forecast his Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) would win only around 50 seats in a regular election for half the seats in the Upper House, about 10 less than the party's minimum target of 61.

The 252-seat House of Councillors is the less-powerful of the two chambers in Japan's parliament.

World financial markets have been on hold for the past week since opinion surveys pointed to a tough electoral fight which could lead to Hashimoto stepping down, throwing into disarray efforts to drag Japan and Asia out of an economic crisis.

"I don't think this result is a positive scenario for markets," said Peter Cardillo, director of research at Westfalia Investments.

"Obviously this is bad news for the stock market. It means a lot of the economic package is going to be stalled," Hashimoto had struggled to push through a package of reforms, which now appear in danger of being delayed after the severe losses suffered by his ruling Liberal Democratic Party in yesterday's parliamentary elections.

The vote also threw into doubt Hashimoto's scheduled visit to Washington on July 21 to brief US President Bill Clinton on his plans to pull Japan out of its worst recession since World War II.

"I don't think this result is a positive scenario for markets. Uncertainty is a bad thing, and right now there is too much uncertainty," said Ron Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch in Tokyo.

Market watchers said they feared the yen would weaken and Tokyo, and possibly other world stock markets, would lose ground when trading resumes today, after the weekend break.

Kyodo news agency said Hashimoto planned to resign over the election result either on late last night or today.

"He'll announce he's stepping down tonight or tomorrow. It's just a matter of time," Kyodo quoted an LDP source as saying.

Tokyo Broadcasting System, one of Japan's major television networks, also quoted LDP sources as saying Hashimoto had no choice but to step down.

Hashimoto, who has been prime minister since January 1996, is scheduled to visit Washington on July 21 to brief US President Bill Clinton on his plans to pull Japan out of its worst recession since World War II.

World leaders have for months urged Hashimoto to stop dragging his feet and take swift action to spur consumer demand in Japan, which, as the economic powerhouse of Asia, holds the key to stopping other Asian economies from sliding further into recession.

As the election results came in, Hashimoto went into an emergency meeting with LDP leaders, cancelling planned news conferences.

"We will consider responsibility [for the election setback] once all the results are in," LDP Secretary-General Koichi Kato told reporters.

The results were far worse than the LDP and opinion polls forecast ahead of the election.

LDP leaders had said they would be content to win the 61 seats they held in the 126 seats at stake while polls had forecast 59 to 65 seats for the party.

The election for the Upper House, normally decided on local issues, cannot unseat the LDP itself, but this time became a referendum on Hashimoto's handling of the world's second-largest economy.

The LDP has a comfortable 13-seat majority in the more-powerful Lower House.

The network projections said the big winners at the LDP's expense yesterday were the fledgling Democratic Party, the biggest opposition group, which was forecast to go from six seats to up to 27, and the Communist Party, which was forecast to more than double its seats to 18.

An official from the Democratic Party, formed just three months ago, said the party "had been feeling the breeze [of victory]."

Voter turnout was put at about 60 percent, nearly 15 percentage points up from the record low in the last Upper House election in 1995.

"To get people to turn out, you have to get people mad. And that's what happened," a former senior US official visiting Japan told Reuters.

"The rug was pulled out from under Hashimoto," the former official said.



**Vive la France!**  
 Goal scorer Zinedine Zidane of France (center) celebrates with teammates Emmanuel Petit (right) and Christian Karembeu, after scoring the first of his two goals in France's 3-0 victory over Brazil in last night's World Cup final. It was France's first-ever World Cup championship. Story, Page 24. (Reuters)

## Bad news for world markets

**NEW YORK (Reuters)** — Investors will be watching corporate earnings reports this week, but the real news will be the uncertainty created by the Japanese elections, which could be a big problem for Wall Street.

Voters in Japan handed Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto a devastating electoral defeat yesterday that was certain to force his resignation and could leave his plans to rescue Japan's economy in tatters.

Financial analysts forecast trouble for world stock markets when trading resumes today, after the weekend break.

"I would suspect we're in for a rocky Monday," said Peter Cardillo, director of research at Westfalia Investments.

"Obviously this is bad news for the stock market. It means a lot of the economic package is going to be stalled," Hashimoto had struggled to push through a package of reforms, which now appear in danger of being delayed after the severe losses suffered by his ruling Liberal Democratic Party in yesterday's parliamentary elections.

The vote also threw into doubt Hashimoto's scheduled visit to Washington on July 21 to brief US President Bill Clinton on his plans to pull Japan out of its worst recession since World War II.

"I don't think this result is a positive scenario for markets. Uncertainty is a bad thing, and right now there is too much uncertainty," said Ron Bevacqua, an economist at Merrill Lynch in Tokyo.

"Earnings... and the whole election in Japan, those are the two major focal points," Harvey Hirshhorn, chief economist and investment strategist at Stein Roe and Farnham, said before the results in Tokyo were in.

Investors already were skittish Friday, ahead of Japan's elections and talks between Russia and the International Monetary Fund for a deal to help shore up Russia's fragile economy. Talks between top Russian and IMF officials failed to produce a multi-billion-dollar loan deal yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 15.96 points to 9,105.74 Friday, capping a gain of 80.48 for last week. The Nasdaq composite index set its third straight record.

Market analysts said before the election that Japan's LDP would need to hold its ground or Hashimoto might have to resign. While that would slow reforms needed to reverse Asia's slowdown, it could also accelerate change, some analysts said.

"The market would like to see Hashimoto kicked out. The reform process is being blocked by him, and just about anybody else would be better," said Courtney Smith, chief investment officer at Orbitec Management.

Hirshhorn warned about expecting too many reforms from a new Japanese government.

"I am skeptical they will do them, and if they do them, I am skeptical they will do enough," he said.

## As defense ties blossom Turks to post 3rd military attache

**By ARIEH O'SULLIVAN**  
 Defense relations with Israel are so good that Turkey has decided to boost the number of military attaches in the country from one to three, Turkish military sources said yesterday.

Turkey currently has one military attache here, an air force officer, but he is to be joined by a naval and army attache by late August or early September, the military sources said. The officers have already been chosen in Ankara, they said.

Turkey has just one military attache at its embassies except for those in the US, Germany, and France, three of Turkey's largest defense trading partners. Israel is now joining that group.

Greece, Turkey's Mediterranean rival, has had three military attaches in Israel for some time.

Furthermore *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that the squadron of Turkish F-16s was training in the Negev three weeks ago.

A senior IAF base commander confirmed that the Turkish fighter jets were in the Negev, but declined to say what type of training they were doing.

"We try to cooperate with friendly forces in accordance with instructions from the political level," Brig-Gen. Amos, commander of the Hatzirim Air Force Base said in a recent interview.

*Jane's Defense Weekly* reported that the \$600 million missile system would be deployed at an air base near Paphos.

The SA-10, or S-300 missile, can reportedly intercept aircraft at a maximum range of about 150 km., thus putting aircraft flying over southern Turkey within its range.

Turkey is continuing with contingency plans for taking military action against the Greek-Cypriots should they deploy the missiles, *Jane's* reported.

a Jerusalem Post  
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 (Reuters) — David  
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**Major League**  
**Page 13**





## NEWS

in brief

### Arafat invites Gaddafi to Jerusalem

Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat has invited Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi to Jerusalem to head Moslem prayers, Libyan television reported yesterday. Gaddafi has accepted the invitation, Arafat said.

Arafat set no date for the visit. He has invited many Arab leaders to pray in the mosque once Jerusalem becomes the capital of a Palestinian state. Arafat was in Libya to wish Gaddafi well after his surgery Monday on a fractured bone near his hip. AP

### Woman killed in mysterious explosion

A 60-year-old Palestinian woman, Halima Jamhour, was killed yesterday afternoon when she walked into a cottage near her home in the Ramallah area and it blew up, Palestinian sources said. The cause of the blast, in the village of Beit Annan, south of Ramallah, was not immediately clear. It is being investigated by the IDF and Palestinian Police. Mohammed Najib

### Plywood workers protest imports

Dozens of workers from the plywood industry protested outside the Trade and Industry Ministry yesterday against importing plywood. Histadrut representative Binyamin Gonen said that it is the government's responsibility to protect local industries and to pass legislation that will make it economically unfeasible to import cheap plywood from places like Singapore.

The number of people employed in the plywood industry has plunged from 3,450 last year to approximately 1,200, he said, adding that many of the employees had worked in this field for more than 30 years while others are new immigrants. Itim

### Remand extended for suspect in niece's murder

The Nazareth Magistrate's Court yesterday extended the remand of murder suspect Ya'acov Safadya by 14 days.

Safadya, 21, of Migdal Ha'emek is suspected of stabbing to death his niece, Aliza Cohen, 14, last Thursday. The judge acceded to a police request and ordered Safadya sent for psychiatric examination. The suspect has reportedly not been cooperating with the investigation and not been replying coherently to questioning. He was represented at yesterday's hearing by an attorney, but no family member was present. Itim

### Defense Ministry official admits molesting

Amos Baruchin, 49, of Kfar Sava, a senior official in the Ministry of Defense foreign assistance division, recently confessed to the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court that he had molested and made lewd advances to women soldiers working for him from 1993-95. He made the admission as part of a plea bargain that reduced the charge against him from actual molestation to committing indecent acts without consent. Sentencing is to take place on September 15, following the recommendation of a probation officer as to Baruchin's suitability for performing public service in lieu of a prison term. Itim

### 3 arrested on suspicion of poisoning vultures

Katzrin police have arrested three suspects in connection with the poisoning of nearly 30 Griffin vultures and other wild animals in the region recently. The police spokesman for the Galilee district said the suspects, two from Moshav Sha'al and one from the Druze village of Bukata on the Golan Heights, have denied any connection with the incidents.

The spokesman said police had been conducting inquiries into the case for about two weeks. He said that searches were carried out and police had seized poisonous materials which had been sent for forensic examination. The suspects are to be brought before the Safed Magistrate's Court today for a remand hearing. David Rudge

### Rapist gets 18 months in prison

The Beersheba District Court on Friday sentenced one of four youths involved in the gang rape of a 15-year-old girl last fall to 18 months' imprisonment and an 18-month suspended sentence as part of a plea bargain. The other three youths are being tried separately.

Judges Yehoshua Pilpel, Baruch Azoulay and Haviv Amar said that they gave Victor Pali, 19, of Arad, a light sentence, because his confession helped the prosecution in its case against the other three youths and because he was the last of the four to rape the victim. By the time Pali raped the 15-year-old, they said, she had lost the strength to resist and therefore he did not have to use any force to rape her. Itim

## Barak: Reserving Knesset slots not realistic

By MICHAL YUDELMAN

Labor Party leader Ehud Barak made it clear yesterday that reserving slots for specific people at the top of the party's next Knesset list is

not realistic and would not be considered without the approval of Labor's convention.

The clarification followed the scathing criticism in the party of the possibility of reserving slots for cer-

tain persons. The criticism was triggered by Barak's mentioning former CGS Amnon Lipkin-Shahak and MK Shimon Peres as persons for whom slots might be reserved.

But there was also support for the reservation initiative.

"This is exactly the kind of atmosphere which prevented [Defense Minister] Yitzhak Mordechai from joining Labor. Barak wants to make it possible for worthy outsiders to assume a senior place in the party, in the party's interest, but they want to sabotage it," MK Micha Goldman said.

Goldman was referring to Mordechai's bid to join Labor after he retired from the army. The bid was foiled when the late prime minister Yitzhak Rabin could not promise him the defense portfolio.

### PULLBACK

Continued from Page 1

- imprisonment of 200 terrorists suspected of murdering Israelis;
- a ban on anti-Israel incitement in the Palestinian media and at public meetings.

Shrugging off PA Local Government Minister Saeb Erekat's statement that the government already has been divested of its articles opposing Israel's existence, the source said the revision must be made by the Palestinian National Council. He indicated that the timetable for this action is flexible.

"It need not be completed before the first stage of the IDF's redeployment in the West Bank," he said, "but it must be done before the final stage."

Erekat lashed out at the Netanyahu government in a speech to the Israel Policy Forum's seminar on "Public Perceptions of Peace and Security," held at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem. Netanyahu's foreign policy adviser,

radio station Voice of the People.

A Defense Ministry spokesman responded that Israel continues to hold Iran and Lebanon responsible for the fate of Arad, who was taken prisoner after ejecting from his plane over Sidon in October 1986.

Spokesman Avi Benayahu added that Nasrallah's comments did not add anything to what Israel already knew.

Lawyer Amnon Zichroni, who has dealt with the case, maintained that Nasrallah's comments had indicated that the missing navigator was alive.

"Nasrallah, in his comments says

categorically that in his opinion Ron Arad is alive," said Zichroni in an interview with Israel Radio last night.

Zichroni stressed that if this was the case pressure should be applied to obtain information regarding his whereabouts.

"All the mechanisms that exist throughout the world, and which enable pressure to be applied, should be re-activated to try and get fuller answers," said Zichroni.

Arad was captured by the military wing of Lebanon's pro-Syrian Amal Movement after his plane was shot down, but later he was

handed to a pro-Iranian group called The Faithful Resistance, which was close to Hizbullah.

"He was hurt when he was shot down and he got treatment. When he disappeared he was not hurt," Nasrallah told the interviewer. He said Arad was in good health when last seen.

The Hizbullah leader said Arad's guards - whom he did not identify - had abandoned him during a confrontation with Israeli forces in the Toufah region, and found him gone when they returned. "He did not give a date for the disappearance. 'Was he left alone? Has some-

body taken him? We do not know. Arad is a real mystery. One cannot talk about him firmly," Nasrallah said.

Israel believes Arad is the only one of several missing servicemen who may be still alive and says Iran bears responsibility for the airman's fate.

Tehran denies any knowledge of his whereabouts.

In 1994 Israeli commandos kidnapped an Islamist faction leader, Mustafa Dirani, who headed security for Amal when Arad was captured. Dirani is alleged to have later taken Arad to the other group.

## Assad to seek strategic ties with France

By ISSAM HAMZA

DAMASCUS (Reuters) - Syrian President Hafez Assad will seek strategic partnership with France during an official visit to Paris on July 16-18. Foreign Minister Farouk Shara said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of European and Arab parliamentarians in Damascus, Shara said Assad would urge France and Europe in general to play a greater role in the Arab-Israeli peace process.

Europe should play not only an economic role, but take on political responsibility, he said. European powers have long played second fiddle to the generally pro-Israel United States as Middle East mediators, to the dismay of Arabs.

Shara will accompany Assad during his visit to France, the Syrian leader in 22 years, officials said. The delegation will also include the ministers of economy, finance, and culture.

Assad will hold talks with French President Jacques Chirac and Prime Minister Lionel Jospin on the reasons for the lack of progress in the Middle East peace process, Shara said.

He said a total collapse of the peace process is possible and that a revival of the negotiations is unlikely given the anti-peace policies of Israeli right-wing Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Diplomats said Israel's offer of conditional withdrawal from south Lebanon, which was rejected by Syria and Lebanon, would also be discussed during the Assad-Chirac meeting.

A proposal by France and Egypt to hold an international conference to revive the Arab-Israeli peace talks would be another issue tackled by the presidents.

"We are ready to resume talks with the Likud government from the point where they left off, provided that the current Israeli government commits itself to what was achieved during the negotiations process with both [the late Yitzhak] Rabin and [former prime minister Shimon] Peres," Shara said, insisting they had agreed to withdraw fully from the Golan Heights.



Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz (left) visits an IDF stronghold in southern Lebanon yesterday. (IDF Spokesman)

## Mofaz starts term with south Lebanon visit

By DAVID RUDGE

Chief of General Staff Lt.-Gen. Shaul Mofaz made his first official outing yesterday by visiting troops in the security zone and along the northern border.

Mofaz said he had chosen to

make his first visit as chief of staff to soldiers serving in south Lebanon because of the importance of their mission.

He was briefed on the situation in the region by outgoing OC Northern Command Maj.-Gen. Amiram Levine, as well as the

commanders of the Galilee region and the IDF's Lebanese Liaison Unit. Mofaz outlined his views regarding the IDF's activities in what he described as "this special region."

Mofaz visited the IDF's Karkum outpost in the western sector of

the security zone, where he met with Nahal Brigade soldiers and members of the Armored Corps.

He told the soldiers that he had served in the same region in various positions and is well aware of the great efforts required of them to carry out their missions.

## Arafat to China today Beilin meets with Hassan

By STEVE RODAN

Palestinian Authority chief Yasser Arafat flies today to China for a three-day visit that officials describe as the start of a Palestinian effort to recruit international support for their plans to declare an independent state next May.

Arafat will travel from Libya, meet with the Chinese leadership and discuss with them the Middle East peace process and bilateral relations, officials said. They said the PA chief will seek Chinese support for the Palestinian effort to declare an independent state.

"China has veto power in the UN Security Council and this will be very important in our efforts to declare a state," a PA official said. Hani Habib, a Palestinian analyst, agreed.

He pointed out that China's growing political and economic power will be crucial for the Palestinian effort to counter what he believes will be the opposition of the US, Israel and perhaps some other Western countries to a Palestinian state.

Officials said China, despite growing defense ties with Israel, continues to have excellent relations with the PA. They said Beijing has contributed \$13 million in aid to the PA and has trained many Palestinian students and officers now serving in the PA security forces.

PA officials said the apparent failure of the US mediation effort to obtain an Israeli handover of 13.1 percent of the West Bank has diverted their efforts to seeking international support for an independent state.

They said Arafat will seek to extend his Arab and Islamic support for a state to include China and Western powers in Europe.

By MICHAL YUDELMAN

The adoption of the American peace initiative is "vital to the achievement of peace in the region and to prevent the dangers menacing the Middle East," Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan reportedly told Labor MK Yossi Beilin, during their meeting yesterday.

Hassan, who met Beilin at his Amman palace, observed the

American offer was a very fair one, which takes both sides' interests into consideration.

The meeting lasted three hours and was also attended by head of the royal court, Faysal Tarawneh, and Ambassador to Jordan Oded Eran.

Labor leader Ehud Barak is scheduled to meet King Hussein tomorrow, at the Jordanian king's invitation.

A Tisha B'av  
You Will Always  
Remember!

## Walking around the Walls of its Old City

Motzai Shabbat, August 1, 1998.


At 9:15 P.M. • We will read Eicha near the American Consulate on Agmon Street. Bring a flashlight or candle to help you follow the reading.

At 10:15 P.M. • Our Walk will begin. We will be passing the New Gate, Damascus Gate, the Flower Gate, the Lion's Gate and ending our Walk at the Dung Gate. (Near the Western Wall.) We will provide buses at the end of the Walk to return you to Agmon Street. We have a Police Permit for the event. Come with your whole family, friends and neighbors to join in this old, yet most appropriate Jerusalem Custom on Tisha B'av evening.

Even if you have said Eicha in your own synagogue, there will still be plenty of time for you to participate in the Walk along the Walls of the Old City. Observing this old Jerusalem Custom, will insure for all those who participate in the Walk, a very meaningful Tisha B'av.

Participating Groups  
(List in Formation)  
• Women's Israel's Tomorrow (Women In Green)  
• Professors For A Strong Israel  
• Our Jerusalem  
• Zo Artzenu

P.O.B. 7352, Jerusalem 91074-7352 Tel. 02-6243300  
email: michael@vision.net.il or yaela@jeri.co.il  
WEB Site: http://www.womeningreen.org

  
The President and the whole Technion family  
deeply mourn  
the death of  
**GUSTAV BOTNAR**  
faithful friend and generous donor  
to the Technion

Educational Centers in Israel  
of the  
Rabbinical Council of America  
Yeshivat Hadarom Rehovot Gan Yavne Youth Village  
We mourn the passing of a dear friend  
and a devoted officer of our Executive Board  
**DR. AARON KRUMBEIN** 57  
May his memory serve as a blessing and an inspiration  
May the Krumbein family be comforted among the  
mourners of Zion and Jerusalem and may they be  
spared further sorrow  
Rabbi Hersh Galinsky Director General  
Rabbi Reuven Aberman Chairman

Handwritten text: "JPM 1250"





**Apollonia revealed**  
Diggers begin excavations yesterday of the ancient port city of Apollonia, at the northern end of Herzliya's beachfront. The dig is a joint project of Tel Aviv University and Porto Allegro University of Brazil, which has sent a delegation of 15 staffers.

## PALESTINIAN PRESS REVIEW By MICHAEL SELA

### Rhodes conference

Compared to the negative and ambivalent attitude toward normalizing relations with Israelis that the Palestinian press expressed before the Rhodes conference, the reports on the conference itself display excitement.

Some 200 Palestinian and Israeli journalists and politicians participated in the conference, which the Greek government and the European Union sponsored last week. Ma'ariv's Tommy Lapid, who is known for his right-wing opinions, seems to have been the most popular participant.

"This man was furious at the beginning and threatened to leave, but he quickly changed... and I bet that a great deal of change may happen to him if we continue," Khaled Abu Aker said of Lapid. Lapid left Greece filled with hopes, according to Mohammed Daraghma of al-Ayyam. Daraghma also quotes Motti Zaf, of Har'ofeh, as saying, "The meeting with the Palestinians made me more sensitive to their problems."

Daraghma also praises Israeli creativity regarding practical suggestions for future cooperation.

The Palestinians, on the other hand, were hesitant to commit themselves without clear permission from the Palestinian authorities, he writes. However, Daraghma brings up a more problematic aspect of journalism in our region by quoting Channel 1's Yoram Cohen. Referring to the shame he felt after the Hebron massacre in 1994, Cohen said, "I am frustrated to see my Palestinian colleagues not sharing the same feeling after suicide bombings in Jerusalem and elsewhere."

### UN upgrade

The UN resolution to upgrade the Palestinians' status in the organization was welcomed in the Palestinian press as a slap at Israel.

Ashraf Ajrami, writing in al-Ayyam, says it also is a step towards the full recognition of the Palestinian state. According to Ajrami, the importance of the resolution is in its introduction, which mentions UN General Assembly Resolution 181, which approved the partition plan, and the 1996 elections.

The UN vote should be taken as the conviction of Israel for bringing the peace process to a dead end, Ajrami writes. In al-Quds, Atta Qaimari criticizes Israel for overemphasizing its security needs and ignoring the Palestinians' needs and rights.

"Why is Israel describing the situation as if only Israel is making concessions when the 13 percent [of territory that the US suggested Israel withdrawal from in the West Bank] is but 2.6% of historic Palestine, which, according to the UN resolution, should be shared by both peoples?" Qaimari asks. "Why are the Palestinian children not entitled to sing songs by Abd Rahim Mahmoud... while the Israeli children sing songs by Bialik and Israeli yell, 'Death to the Arabs?'"

According to Qaimari, justice means the return of all Palestinian refugees to their homes, even if their homes are located in areas allotted to Israel in Resolution 181.

Fairness, however, means the return of the refugees to a smaller Palestinian state, which enjoys sovereignty and territorial continuity. Such a state means Israel returning to the 1967 borders.

### Gaza traffic

The dispute over access to Gaza roads and the resultant standoff between Gaza residents and Israeli security forces still occupies the Palestinian press.

"It is an occasion to remind of the dangers embedded in the existence of the Jewish settlements," al-Quds editorializes. "Roads in Gaza are the veins of life. It is unacceptable that some dozens or hundreds of settlers are

given priority in using these roads, which are economic geographic and human means of communication for thousands of Palestinians."

"What happened in the Gaza Strip may be an early warning for potential future clashes, which might be difficult to control. The coastal road incident, which was ended peacefully thanks to contacts with the Egyptian, Jordanian and American authorities, has more than one meaning," Talal Okal writes in al-Ayyam. "But, as [Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser] Arafat said, our patience has reached its limits. Sooner or later, an explosion must occur, and any spark might ignite the masses to go out to the streets."

According to Okal, Prime Minister Binyamin Netanyahu intentionally turned the Gaza standoff into a serious event in order to distract attention from the main issues of Jerusalem and the redeployment to marginal and secondary issues. "This incident rang all the bells at a volume which deafens all ears," Okal writes.

# Ministry: Coke safe to drink

By JUDY SIEGEL

The Ribak Committee appointed by the Health Ministry to investigate contamination of a handful of 1.5-liter plastic bottles of Coca Cola reached preliminary conclusions last night that the beverage is "completely safe to drink around the country."

The committee, which will present its final report within a few days, declared that the problem resulted from faulty storage and did not occur during the manufacturing or bottling process.

As a result of the reports, Coca Cola's sales here dropped by 20% to 30%, but Coca Cola bottling plant manager Moshe Kfir said he expects they will quickly recover. He has no suspicions against competitors of sabotage, noting that "competition in the field is fair."

After carefully examining the bottling plant in Be'er Brak and taking samples of dozens of soft drink bottles from various companies, the committee - headed by Prof. Yosef Ribak of Tel Aviv University's occupational medicine department - concluded that organic solvents had seeped

through the bottom of plastic bottles stored in a Rehovot grocery.

These findings were confirmed by the police's criminal identification lab. However, The Jerusalem Post has learned that neither the police nor the Health Ministry had actually found and tested samples of the organic solvents allegedly spilled on the floor of the Rehovot grocery's storeroom.

Although the incident was reported to the ministry on Wednesday, the owner of the Easymarket grocery cleaned up his storeroom on Friday morning without the authorities taking samples. Thus, the experts could only test the materials found inside the 16 bottles.

Health Ministry Deputy Director-General Yair Amikam declared that, although the ministry held two press conferences and issued a number of statements about the cola's contamination, "the incident was exaggerated out of all proportion by the media."

While the ministry has no power to punish the grocery store owner for apparently faulty storage of the bottles, it would "refresh" the memories of retail outlets about

the storage of food, Amikam said.

As for the bottle of Coca Cola brought in by a Beit She'an woman who claimed it had a foul smell, Ribak and his team found that the organic solvent it contained was "under the minimal standards set by the Israel Standards Institution."

Ribak said he did not know the source of the contaminant traces, but that it could have occurred during storage of the bottle. The woman's report that it smelled bad "could have resulted from the power of suggestion" and the general hysteria resulting from reports of contamination, Ribak said.

Kfir said company headquarters in Atlanta was regularly consulted after the news of the contamination broke. Some company officials are expected to fly here from the US to help deal with the matter.

"The breaking of the story was an utter surprise to us. It would have been better if the Health Ministry had consulted with us from the beginning," Kfir said.

He added that security in the bottling plant is extremely strict and prevents illicit or accidental contamination during the manufacturing

and bottling process.

The PET plastic used by Coca Cola is the same as that utilized by soft drink companies around the world. If set down on a floor with spilled solvents, these could seep in by diffusion through the bottom and contaminate the contents, Kfir said.

The managers of two Jerusalem supermarkets said the news about paint thinner in Coca Cola had not influenced sales of the drink, while the manager of a third said media reports did have an effect.

At the third store, in the Beit Hakerem quarter, not only were customers buying less Coca Cola, they were also returning bottles, even if they did not bear the production date in question.

A store in Jerusalem's Romema neighborhood posted a sign in its beverage aisle saying it does not carry bottles from the tainted batch.

"We were scared, but there is a sign and we believe them," said Yehudit Ben-Zikni as she and her son approached the checkout line with a six-pack of Coke bottles in their cart. "Of course, we will still check and see if there's a smell."

Haim Shapiro and Gil Hoffman contributed to this report.

## Strategist: Israel will lose US support if it detonates A-bomb

By STEVE RODAN

A leading Israeli strategist warned that despite the dangers of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, Israel would immediately lose American defense support if it detonated an atomic bomb.

Shai Feldman, director of Tel Aviv University's Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies, said the emerging strategic threats against Israel require close defense ties with the US.

This includes American efforts to prevent the transfer of missile technology from Russia to Iran, in addition to support for Israeli ballistic missile defense programs.

As a result, a nuclear bomb detonated by Israel would evoke a much harsher American response than the recent atomic tests by India and Pakistan did, Feldman said.

He pointed out that Israel receives \$3 billion annually in economic and military assistance and US law compels the Clinton administration to end all direct assistance to any state that conducts a nuclear test.

"In short," Feldman writes in the latest issue of the Jaffee Center's Strategic Assessment, "Israeli nuclear testing would result in an immediate and complete halt to the close defense ties it enjoys with the United States. As a result, Israel's ability to

confront the strategic threats it now faces will be eroded. Hence, Israel is unlikely to follow the examples of India and Pakistan."

Israel has followed a policy of refusing to confirm or deny that it has nuclear weapons. Successive governments have stressed, however, that Israel will not be the first to use nuclear weapons in the Middle East.

Feldman said the Arab states could variously interpret what he describes as Washington's weak response to the India and Pakistan nuclear testing.

This could encourage countries such as Iraq and Iran to pursue their nuclear programs, Feldman said, or lead such countries as Egypt to conclude that the Americans will not pressure Israel to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

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The missing persons lists will be on public display at KKL-JNF offices at the following locations and times:

Jerusalem: 6 KKL Street, Tel: 02-624-9746/7 on Mondays and Thursdays, between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m.

Tel Aviv: 11 Zvi Schapira Street, Tel: 03-526-1177 from Sundays to Wednesdays, between 10:00 a.m. and 15:00 p.m.

Haifa: 16 Herzl Street, Beit HaKranot, First Floor Tel: 04-866-9031 on Mondays and Thursdays between 9:00 and 12:00 a.m.

Queries concerning identified missing relatives should be addressed in writing, supplying details of the missing person and his or her family connection.

Letters should be mailed to The Office of the Legal Adviser, Keren Kayemeth LeIsrael P.O.B. 283, Jerusalem 91002

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**Paltel New Numbering Plan**

A. [06] Area: Jenin - Implementation Date: 9/6/98			
City	Amendment	Example	
		Old Number	New Number
Jenin	Add digit [2] to the existing numbers	437xxx 501xxx	2437xxx 2501xxx
B. [09] Area: Nablus, Tulkarem and Qalqilia - Implementation Date: 23/6/1998			
Nablus	Add digit [2] to the existing numbers	37xxxx 38xxxx 39xxxx	237xxxx 238xxxx 239xxxx
Tulkarem	Add digit [2] to the existing numbers	67xxxx	267xxxx
Qalqilia	Add digit [2] to the existing numbers	94xxxx	294xxxx
C. [07] Area: Gaza, Khan Younis, Deir Balah, Rafah & Jabalia - Implementation Date: 7/7/1998			
Gaza	Add digit [2] to the existing numbers	82xxxx 84xxxx 86xxxx	282xxxx 284xxxx 286xxxx
Khan Younis	Replace the first digit (8 or 9) by two new digits [20]	851xxx 96xxxx	2051xxx 206xxxx
Deir Balah	Replace the first digit (8) by two new digits [25]	830xxx 831xxx 839xxx	2530xxx 2531xxx 2539xxx
Rafah	Replace the first digit (8) by two new digits [21]	835xxx 837xxx 838xxx	2135xxx 2137xxx 2138xxx
Jabalia	Replace the first digit by two new digits [24]	850xxx 855xxx	2450xxx 2455xxx
D. [02] Area: Ramallah, Al-Ram, Hebron, Beitlehem, Abu-Deis, Jericho, Bir Nabala - Implementation Date: 4/8/1998			
Ramallah	Replace the first digit (9) by the digit [2]	995xxxx 574xxxx	295xxxx 234xxxx
Al-Ram	Replace the first two digits [57] by new digits [23]	9920xxx 9924xxx 9925xxx 9929xxx 55xxxx	2220xxx 2224xxx 2225xxx 2229xxx 225xxxx
Hebron	*Those numbers composed of seven digits, replace first two digits [99] by new digits [22] *Those numbers composed of six digits, replace the first digit by new digits [22]	740xxx 745xxx 747xxx 748xxx 6470xxx 6479xxx	2240xxx 2245xxx 2247xxx 2248xxx 22770xxx 22779xxx
Beitlehem	Add the digit [2] to the existing numbers of six digits and replace the first two digits [64] for the existing numbers of seven digits by two new digits [27]	746xxx 749xxx 6478xxx	2746xxx 2749xxx 2798xxx
Abu-Dies	Replace first two digits [74] by three new digits [279] for existing numbers of six digits and replace first three digits [647] by three new digits [279] for existing numbers of seven digits	749xxx 6478xxx	2796xxx 2799xxx 2798xxx
Jericho	Replace the first two digits [99] by two new digits [23]	9921xxx 9922xxx	2321xxx 2322xxx
Bir Nabala	Replace first two digits [57] by two new digits [24]	5749xxx	2449xxx



## NEWS

in brief

### Border policemen attacked in Jerusalem

A 24-year-old Arab woman from Azariya threw a kitchen knife at border policemen guarding National Infrastructure Minister Ariel Sharon's apartment in Jerusalem's Old City yesterday. She beckoned to the policemen, and when they approached she threw the knife at them and fled. No one was wounded and the policemen caught her and brought her in for investigation. The woman was carrying no identification. *Amy Klein*

### Emergency crew saves lifeguard

A private emergency team yesterday saved a lifeguard who collapsed at the water park at Kibbutz Shefayim. The Natoli service received a call about a young man who had drowned in the pool. When the ambulance arrived, the team found it was the pool's 26-year-old lifeguard who had lost consciousness - his breathing had stopped, but his heart was beating. The team performed cardiovascular resuscitation and removed liquid from the lifeguard's lungs for 40 minutes. He was rushed to Meir Hospital in Kfar Sava in serious but stable condition. *Judy Siegel*

### MDA prepares for Arad Festival

Magen David Adom has made extensive preparations for the three-day Arad Festival, which opens tomorrow. Eleven regular ambulances, two mobile intensive care units and two intensive-care ambulances and their teams will be on hand for the music festival. MDA stations throughout the Negev and Lachish region will be on duty. Festival-goers are urged to drink much water and to refrain from blocking roads over which ambulances pass. The Transport Ministry is offering special discounted bus tickets to the festival in order to encourage the use of public transportation. *Judy Siegel*

### Hendel complains to Knesset panel about Chazan

MK Zvi Hendel (National Religious Party) has filed a complaint with the Knesset Ethics Committee against MK Naomi Chazan (Meretz), saying she had called on soldiers to disobey orders during the demolition of illegally built homes in Anata on Thursday. Hendel also said the protesters with Chazan had called the soldiers "Nazis." He said Chazan exploited her parliamentary immunity to interfere in law enforcement and harm the army.

A Meretz spokeswoman said in response that Hendel's charges are "lies and falsehoods." She said Chazan had stressed when talking to activists at the site that they should not blame the soldiers, who are carrying out orders, but criticize the decision-makers, in this case the government. *Liat Collins*

### Court asks gov't for answer on age discrimination

The High Court of Justice yesterday asked the State Attorney's Office to respond in writing to a petition by the Association for Civil Rights in Israel calling on the government to stop discriminating against older people in its hiring practices. ACRI attorney Gila Stopler told the court she had made a random clipping of job advertisements in the Friday papers recently, and found that 140 ads included age restrictions. Recently, both the Prisons Service and the police placed ads for jobs in their legal departments. The age limit in both cases was 35 years. Stopler said the situation is so bad that the Employment Service itself does not send applicants over a certain age to job openings. *Dan Izenberg*

### Man given life for murdering fellow prisoner

The Nazareth District Court sentenced Hamas activist Nadal Abu Sa'ada, 34, to life imprisonment, after convicting him of murdering a fellow prisoner in Megiddo Prison, because he suspected the other man was collaborating with the authorities. In February 1996, Abu Sa'ada and several other prisoners conducted an "interrogation" of Abu Alkiloni, accusing him of being a collaborator. During this "interrogation," Alkiloni was bound hand and foot and tied to a tent pole. His "interrogators" also hit him with poles and their fists for several hours, ignoring his entreaties. He died of his wounds several hours later. *Iim*

### 22 women detained here need travel documents

The Interior Ministry has asked the Foreign Ministry to press the embassies of several countries to provide travel documents for 22 women who have been arrested and detained here - some for several months - and can't be deported because they don't have the documents.

Three are from Kazakhstan, one is from Belarus, 15 are from Ukraine, one is from Uzbekistan and one is from Hungary. There is also a detainee about whom there is a dispute between Russia and the Ukraine about her citizenship.

Population Administration director Rafael Cohen said the undue delay has caused the women enormous suffering and could harm relations between Israel and these countries. *Jerusalem Post Staff*

# Graves removal resumes today on Rt. 1

By AMY KLEIN

Despite the shaky state of the halachic agreement reached with haredim over the removal of ancient graves blocking progress on the new Pisgat Ze'ev road in northern Jerusalem, the Antiquities Authority is to begin moving the graves today.

The Jerusalem Rabbinical Council ruled last week that graves found on the construction site may be relocated elsewhere, bringing to an end a six-month construction hiatus that began when haredim pressured the municipality to halt construction because of the graves.

Following the ruling, the Moriah construction company - the municipality's contractor - started its bulldozers to clear the rubble and make way for excavating the graves.

But as soon as the engines rumbled, dozens of haredim trudged up the hill and sat down in front of the equipment, making work impossible until police dragged them away.

Haredim went to the site and to a garbage-burning rally in Mea She'arim's Kikar Shabbat late Thursday night in response to signs posted in the neighborhood rejecting any ruling allowing the graves to be moved.

The posters, which called Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert "a murderer," were signed by rabbis from the Eda Haredit and Atra Kadisha, a volunteer haredi organization which has taken a stringent position on the ancient graves.

Atra Kadisha head Rabbi David Shmidi said yesterday that he had polled the leading rabbis of Jerusalem and Be'er Sheva, who are unanimous in their opinion that the graves cannot be moved. Shmidi said that Jerusalem Chief Rabbi Yitzhak Kallit, head of the Rabbinical Council, denied giving permission to move the graves.

But council spokesman Rabbi Menachem Blumental said there is no real disagreement within the haredi community.

"Great, respected rabbis have decided the issue," he said, "and most of the haredi public accepts that."

But some haredi extremists do not. A heavy guard has been placed on Rabbi Shalom Eliahu, 85, one of the halachic authorities who ruled in favor of moving the graves, after his car was stoned by unidentified haredim last Thursday in Mea She'arim.

Blumental said that a few people in the Eda Haredit are against the ruling - not on a halachic basis, but because they want guarantees

that the graves will be excavated by religious members of the Hevrei Kadisha burial society, as agreed with the municipality.

"The Eda Haredit is ready to accept the ruling if the procedures are guaranteed," said Blumental. As to the other haredim who will most likely be demonstrating on this week as the work continues, Blumental said these people are not following Halacha.

When asked what will be done about the demonstrators, Blumental echoes the answer of Moriah spokesman Itcho Gor: "If there are any other problems, the police will have to deal with it."



### Ministers discuss Israeli Arabs' economic problems

Industry and Trade Minister Natan Sharansky (left) shakes hands with Ibrahim Nimr Hussein, chairman of the council of Arab local authority heads, during a meeting Tourism Minister Moshe Katsav (center) organized yesterday to discuss business problems in the Arab sector. Katsav is the minister responsible for Arab affairs.

## Ministry seeks to prosecute circus for animal cruelty

By LIAT COLLINS

The Environment Ministry is recommending the police start criminal proceedings against the Medrano Circus for possible violations of the Anti-Cruelty to Animals Law.

In a visit to the traveling circus yesterday, veterinarian Hagai Almogor, who is in charge of enforcing the anti-cruelty law for the ministry, said he found animals being held in difficult and unsuitable conditions. He said some of the animals had no food or water and most could not move around either because their cages are too small or because they are kept chained.

He said these conditions are unnatural for the wild animals, cause them suffering, and violate the anti-cruelty law.

Circus officials told Almogor they could not change the conditions. According to the ministry, many European countries have refused the circus permission to enter due to its treatment of the animals.

Almogor and Insp. Yoav Medina, the police official responsible for enforcing the anti-cruelty law, are recommending that the permit the circus received from the former Nature Reserves Authority to perform here be revoked, which would force it to leave.

Several animal rights groups - led by Anonymous, Friend, and A Roof for Animals - have been demonstrating outside the circus performances. They distribute material about the lives of circus animals in general and the way they are trained and controlled, which includes the use of electric shockers, whips, and beatings.

The circus is currently in Holon. Ra'anana and Rishon LeZion refused the Medrano Circus permission to perform and it was asked to leave Kfar Sava before the end of its planned performances because of the environmental hazards, waste, and sewage it created there.

Circus officials could not be reached for comment.

## Swiss banker urges Bern to help end Holocaust row

ZURICH (Reuters) - The chairman of Switzerland's biggest bank urged the Bern government to change course and take an active role in resolving the nasty transatlantic row over Holocaust victims' missing wealth.

Big Swiss banks alone cannot master a conflict that has swelled to include Switzerland's overall role as a wartime financial center, UBS chairman Mathis Cabiavetta told the *Sonntags Blick* newspaper in an interview published yesterday.

But the Swiss envoy to Washington reiterated in a separate interview that Bern would not join settlement talks among big Swiss banks, the World Jewish Congress and lawyers for Holocaust victims who accuse the banks in lawsuits of taking their money.

Cabiavetta said there was still a chance to settle the dispute, repeating that UBS - which arose from the merger of Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse Group were standing by their \$600 million offer. But their negotiating partners have been holding out for a \$1.5 billion "global settlement" from the banks, the Swiss government and the Swiss National Bank, which was the Nazi's biggest wartime customer for gold, much of it looted.

"Our strategy until now has been to seek a solution for the three - now two - big banks. Now there are

demands for money from Switzerland, from the National Bank, from industry, from insurers and from the big banks. This has completely changed our original starting point. Now the whole country, not just we big banks, are challenged," he said.

Asked if he meant the Swiss government should take part in the settlement talks, he said: "I would not go that far, but the Swiss government must assume the leadership role to work out outlines of a solution together with us. We have reached the point where we are forced to think of the big picture."

"We cannot and do not want to put the government under pressure, but we have the same problem," he added, noting Bern had to take a fresh look at the situation when an international panel of historians finished reviewing neutral Switzerland's wartime role, at the latest. This is still years away.

The Swiss ambassador in Washington, Alfred Defago, repeated Bern's line in an interview with the *Sonntags Zeitung*.

"We made clear from the start that we are not part of negotiations in a private legal conflict between banks on the one side and a class of plaintiffs and Jewish organizations on the other side," he said. "And we have ruled out Switzerland's taking part with taxpayer money. That is the way it will stay."

## Flush with success, Technion starts work on another satellite

By DAVID RUDGE

Technion scientists, students and experts from several high-tech companies have already started work on designing a new satellite, following the successful launch of the \$8 million Gurwin II TechSat micro-satellite.

Prof. Moshe Geulman, head of the Asher Space Research Institute, told reporters yesterday that the institute hopes it will have a second Technion satellite in orbit within three or four years, provided the necessary funding and high-tech support is forthcoming.

As he was speaking at a press conference at the institute, scientists received further signals from the Gurwin II TechSat, which was successfully launched aboard a Russian Zenith rocket on Friday.

The data was shown immediately on a screen in the institute's Faculty of Aerospace Engineering, where a command center has been established to keep track of the satellite orbiting Earth at an altitude of 830 kilometers on a polar axis.

Geulman said the information shows that the satellite is functioning properly and that its systems are working.

He noted that the next critical stage would come in the next few days, when the satellite is to make changes automatically in its own axis, while maintaining the same orbit.

He said that within 10 days, if all went well, the satellite would begin carrying out the first of a series of experiments, including one for measuring ozone concentration in the atmosphere. He noted that scientists would be able to send signals to the on-board mini-computer to make any slight corrections that might prove necessary.

The tiny cube-shaped satellite, measuring just 45cm. on each side and weighing only 48kg., is slated to carry out several other scientific projects.

These include an amateur radio communication system and experiment on superconductivity in space.

Some of the projects, including the satellite's own computer system which has been specially designed to run on minimal power, will be tested in space for the first time.

Technion President Prof. Zehev Tadmor said the project is the result of seven years of hard work by scientists, students, and experts from 12 leading Israeli high-tech companies.

"The project points to the importance and success of cooperation between the academic world, industry, government and donors," said Tadmor, noting that many of the scientists involved are new immigrants from the former Soviet Union.

The project was made possible through a donation by New York businessman Joseph Gurwin, as well as funding from government sources, especially the Science Ministry, which supported the scheme through the Israel Space Agency.

Agency director-general Ahy Har-Even, who also attended the press conference at the Technion yesterday, said Israel had joined the elite space club and now has three different satellites orbiting Earth.

Hillel Lurie, director of the Space Technology Directorate of Israel Aircraft Industry's MBT division, which participated in the satellite project, noted that a great deal of interest already had been shown in the Gurwin II TechSat and its various experiments.

Both Lurie and Har-Even expressed the hope that the success of the Technion satellite would help develop space-based industries and markets for the new technologies.

## Where to eat in Israel

### JERUSALEM

ANGELO RISTORANTE ITALIANO - Frommer's 1997 Guide says, "The most superb pasta in the country." Also fresh fish & Roman specialties. Kosher Dairy. Call owners Angelo Di Segni / Lori Rosenkranz for reservations. 9 Harkanos. Tel. 02-623 6095.

COFFEE MILL, Coffee Beanery and Loose Teas, Espresso Bar, Jim. Rabbinate kashrut. Light dairy menu; coffee & tea accessories. 23 Emek Refaim Tel. 566-1665. Can. Talpiot Tel. 672-5549.

DARNA - Authentic Moroccan Restaurant. KOSHER. Our home is your home. Business lunch, salads, couscous, dessert, traditional mint tea. Only NIS 69, with this ad. Open 12-3 p.m., 6:30-11:30 p.m. 3 Harkanos St. Tel. 02-624

DEVORAH SCHECHTER CATERING, Kosher Lindehadrin, Jerusalem Rabbinate. Catering for all occasions, Shabbat and Hagim. Meat, dairy and pare menus. Great desserts. Tel. 02-679-4872. Fax. 02-679-5370.

ETNAHTA, full dairy Italian menu, kosher. Breakfast and lunch specials. Salads rated "excellent" by The Jerusalem Post "Salad Survey." 12 Yoel Salomon, Tel. 02-625-6584.

EUCALYPTUS - The taste of Israel from Biblical Days. Excellent meat, fish & vegetarian dishes enhanced by a masterful use of herbs and spices. Luncheon specials. Evening entertainment. Rave reviews. Kosher. 7 Harkanos St. Tel. 02-624 4331.

HECHAL SHILOMO - RESTAURANT/CATERERS serving you the best, freshest, most delicious food in an exclusive environment. Functions for up to 150. Brit. Miles, Bar Mitzvah, 7 Brachos. 56 King George St. Glatt Kosher/meat. Tel. 02-622

MARVAD HAKSAMIN ORIENTAL RESTAURANT - Mid-Eastern and Yemenite food; Kosher/meat Open for lunch & dinner till 11 p.m.; Sun.-Thurs., Fri. till 3 p.m. 16 King George St., (next to Carvel). Tel. 02-625 4470.

NORMAN'S STEAK'N BURGER - Freshest burgers, steaks, ribs, chicken, fish, salads and more, grilled to perfection. American style food and service. Kosher Jerusalem Rabbinate. 27 Emek Refaim, German Colony. Tel. 02-566 6603.

RESTAURANT MISHKENOT SHAANANIM - Superb French cuisine for lunch & dinner, 7 days a week. Outstanding wine cellar, elegant setting - spectacular view - private room. Located in Yemin Moshe (below the Guest House). Tel. 02-625 1042.

RIENZI - Candlelight dining in an elegant decor. Fresh fish and homemade pasta. Kosher Lindehadrin-Dairy. Business lunch from NIS 35. 10 King David St. (Opp New Hilton Hotel). Tel. 02-622 2912.

A Jerusalem landmark - RIMON RESTAURANT Grilled Meats and Middle Eastern cuisine. CAFE RIMON Dairy and Fish. Superb pastry. Indoor-outdoor seating. Glatt Kosher Lindehadrin. 4 Luriz St. (off Midrachov). Tel. 02-624 3712

SAVION - Enjoy al fresco or spacious air-conditioned dining. Serving a delicious Fish & Dairy menu - Kosher Rabbinate. Celebrate birthdays with us! Open 7 a.m.-1 a.m. daily & motza'e Shabbat. Ben Maimon 1, corner Azza. Tel. 02-567 0708.

SIGMUND CORNER BISTRO/CAFE - Art Deco Decor - Serving crepes, sandwiches, ice cream, shakes & brewed coffees. Reasonable prices. Sun.-Thurs. 8 a.m.-1 a.m., Fri. 8 a.m.-5:30 p.m., Sat. 8 p.m.-1 p.m., Kosher. Corner Azza/Ha'ari St. Tel. 02-563 9212.

THE WILD BULL SHOR HA BAR STEAK HOUSE - Finest quality meats and generous portions. Probably the best steaks and hamburgers in town. OPEN FOR PESSACH / Kosher. For reservations call 02-6244395. 3 Ya'abetz St., Jerusalem (behind the Bell Center)

THE 7th PLACE - Popular Jerusalem dining spot, authentic Southern Indian and dairy cuisine. Spacious, bright and friendly. Live show every night. Kosher. 37 Hillel St. (Beit Agon - the journalists center). Tel. 02-625 4495.

TROCIADERO - New Italian Restaurant and Coffee Shop in the elegant Judaea Center at Gush Etzion Junction. Magnificent views. Private Party facilities. Free glass of wine with ad. Open 9 a.m. - midnight & Sat. night. Kosher dairy. Tel. 02-983 2777.

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# Benigni 'hears the silence'

**Jerusalem Film Festival**

By SHAI TSUR

The appearance Saturday night of Italian comic actor Roberto Benigni served as one of the emotional highlights at the Jerusalem Film Festival.

Benigni came to present his latest film, *La Vita e Bella* ("Life is Beautiful"), which has raised numerous questions about how the Holocaust should be presented on film.

The movie tells the tale of Guido (Benigni), an Italian Jew who is rounded up with his wife and child and sent to a concentration camp. To keep his son from being scared, Guido tells him that they are playing a game.

As the horror of life in the camp increases, the boy becomes increasingly adept at the charade. The result is a combination of sadness and humor that brings home the horror of the Holocaust in a unique way.

Speaking at a press conference at the Jerusalem Cinematheque yesterday, Benigni said he was worried about how the movie would be received here, with the country's unique sensitivity to the subject of the Holocaust.

"I was afraid because this was my little contribution to the Israeli people," he says. "To be present here with my movie is the most scary moment."

Benigni said the reaction of the crowd at Saturday night's screening moved him.

"In the first part of the movie they laughed a lot," he says, "more than in Cannes or in Italy. In the second part of the movie... the silence had a different quality (than that of European audiences). It was the first time I could understand the silence, that I could hear the silence."

Benigni said that although he was surprised at the film's positive



Benigni says, "The acceptance (of 'Life is Beautiful') here in Israel is the most important thing for me."

(Brian Hender)

acceptance at Cannes, "the acceptance here in Israel is the most important thing for me."

As expected, the film has raised a number of objections here from critics who fear that it trivializes the Holocaust or provides a revisionist history of the war. Benigni says he wanted to make a movie about a family in an extreme situation, and that the idea of the concentration camp wouldn't leave him.

The key problem critics have, he says, comes from the idea about a comedian tackling this subject. "It is as though a comic has no right or ability to make a movie like this."

In Italy, he says, the film community attempted to block the movie even before he had finished the screenplay. Benigni says he was amazed at the attempt at a-priori censorship.

"I never hesitated, though, because I felt it was a remarkable story and that this was the one I wanted to make."

One local critic complained that the film lacked humor. "There is a lot of horror, but not directly," Benigni replies. "The sense of horror is different. The Hell of Dante is not a horrifying place, but it is a place where horrifying things happen. You can never show exactly

what happened - maybe only in a documentary."

Benigni says that he has received many letters from children. In Italy, where he is a superstar, he is known for his clownish persona. With children, he says, he is on par with a Disney character. This makes the movie effective for children.

"They are scared by the second part," he says. "They're scared because I die, no questions. It's like seeing Donald Duck die. It's really a trauma."

"When they see Benigni die, there is an identification. They ask their parents, 'Why did they kill

Benigni?' And the parents can't answer. They say because in the movie he is Jewish. And the little ones don't understand and say, 'What does it mean to be Jewish.'"

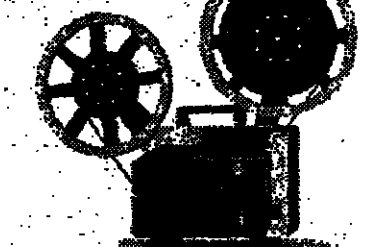
Parents are then forced to explain to their children exactly what the Holocaust meant, Benigni explains.

*Life is Beautiful* is scheduled to go on general release here after the JFF. While it is likely to continue raising controversy, Benigni feels that it is his best work.

"This is my contribution to the Holocaust as a comedian," he says, "because the tragedy of the Holocaust belongs to everybody."

## Of mice & men

Movie Review



By Adina Hoffman

In the darkly fantastical children's film *Mouse Hunt* two dimwitted brothers named Ernie and Lars Smuntz (Nathan Lane and Lee Evans) inherit a creaky old mansion from their late father (William Hickey), a down-on-his-luck string tycoon, and set about fixing it up. Almost immediately, though, they find themselves battered, bruised, and totally outsmarted by the single wily rodent who lives in the house and doesn't take kindly to their bumbling attempts at exter-



A tenacious mouse with a penchant for olives proves that, when it comes to Hollywood movies, size doesn't matter after all.

**MOUSE HUNT**

\*\*\*

Directed by Gore Verbinski. Screenplay by Adam Rifkin. Hebrew title: *Reizel Achter be'bayit*. 97 minutes. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. General audiences. With Nathan Lane, Lee Evans, Christopher Walken, Vicki Lewis, Maury Chaykin and William Hickey.

The movie relies for its humor on a simple joke of scale: two big clumsy humans are no match at all for this one little mouse who seems to have Zeus-like powers of destruction at his caddy, pink-nosed command. (Perhaps *Mouse Hunt* is meant to stand as a sly commentary on the summer's would-be biggest blockbuster, *Godzilla*. In this case, *Size Doesn't Matter*.)

Meanwhile, director Gore Verbinski and an effects team headed by supervisor Charles Gibson - who won an Oscar for his work on the wonderful talking-animal picture, *Babe* - make masterful use of sophisticated computer animation to send their whiskered hero scurrying this way and that in a completely believable manner (if one believes, that is, that mice possess the strategic sense of the world's savviest army generals). At one point, the critter mounts and steers a large wheel of Gouda out of the frame, and later he manages to elude an exterminator played with ratty intensity by Christopher Walken. ("You have to know how to think like a mouse," he mutters, before being almost tortured to death by

the puny creature.) In another show-stopping sequence the animal scurries nimbly and unharmed across an entire room filled with cheese-loaded traps.

Not surprisingly, he manages in this instance to find a near way to climb above the mousey mine field, swoon on a lamp chain, step on a spoon, hurl a lone cherry, and trigger the catches so that the traps clamp shut on the limbs and noses, fingers and toes of the chronically klutzy Smuntz brothers.

In the film's very best scenes, we see the mayhem from the mouse's point of view. Nails the size of zeppelins come crashing through a wall in hilarious slow-motion, and a narrow passageway between rusty pipes takes on the look of the Holland Tunnel. If anything, these brief shifts in perspective, and sympathy, make one long for more: I was charmed by the movie's slapstick rhythms, its quick, gravitational high jinks and the pleasantly antique look of its sepia-toned sets and costumes, but would have liked it even better if longer parts of the film were seen through the mouse's beady red eyes.

As it is, the movie sticks to the most part to a more conventional, human-based outline. Nathan Lane and Lee Evans ham it up in the fairytales foreground, as the greedy Smuntz brother and naive Smuntz brother, respectively, and the script by Adam Rifkin is reasonably funny in its broad, commercial way. In keeping with the film's ironic disproportion, adults are likely to find themselves just as amused by this picture as are smaller people.

## Forsythe's 'fireworks of dance'

By HELEN KAYE

William Forsythe's works have been called the fireworks of dance. He himself doesn't like to explain his ballets, leaving that to the audience and the critics who greet each new Forsythe piece with cheers and flowers, or virtual brickbats.

The three he's bringing to the Tel Aviv Performing Arts Center for five performances starting Wednesday are trademark Forsythe: swift, lithe, geometrical, almost impossibly demanding, and have an inner core of substance characteristic of the man who counts Samuel Beckett among those who've influenced him.

Actually, there are two-and-a-half works because one, *Firststep*, is a collaboration between Forsythe and two of his longtime principals, dancer/choreographers Dana Caspersen and Antony Rizzi. The dance is described as "a continuous flow of changing patterns... and recognizable associations."

The other two, *Hypothetical Stream 2* and *Of Any If And*, are pure Forsythe. In the first, true human contact gets added to form, and in the second, human ability and aspiration conflict.

## A Danish-Israeli delight

By MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

Israeli violinist Zvi Carmeli, who lives in Amsterdam, has inaugurated The Denmark-Israel Soloists Ensemble as a token of appreciation and gratitude for the ongoing friendship between the two countries over the past five decades.

Seven musicians - three from each country and one American - each an internationally acclaimed soloist in his or her own right, gathered here last week to rehearse for a series of concerts before embarking on a tour of Denmark.

The other Israelis on the ensemble are clarinetist Orit Orbach and pianist Revital Hachamoff. They are joined by Danish flautist Toke Lund Christiansen, violinist and violist Lavad Skou Larsen and singer Berit Maeland as well as American cellist Ramon Jaffe.

The program the seven will perform in their debut concert features the premiere of a sextet especially written for this project by Danish composer Anders Koppel. Mendelssohn's D-minor piano trio and a production of Schoenberg's captivating *Pierrot Lunaire*.

The Denmark-Israel Soloists Ensemble makes its debut tonight at the Tel Aviv Museum (8:30 p.m.) with another concert Thursday (9 p.m.) at the Confederation House in Jerusalem.

The music is by Dutch composer Thom Willems, who sees dance music as a separate genre. He and Forsythe have been working together since the choreographer became director of the Frankfurt Ballet in 1984, and together have created close to 40 ballets.

Like all of Willems's work, the music is a collage including computer driven and natural sound. Born, raised and trained in Amsterdam, the then 32-year-old Willems shot to international prominence with the music he created in 1987 for Forsythe's *In the Middle, Somewhat Elevated*.

Like Merce Cunningham, Forsythe has made use of computer technology, yet "what interests me is not adding a whole catalog of new steps to dance," he has said, "but making it into a conversation with its own unity and grammar."

Forsythe has been creating his own conversations in dance ever since *Ulrich* which he made for the Stuttgart Ballet in 1976, and which put him on the map. He's been called both a profound genius and a "brat with artistic pretensions." A ho-hum choreographer he isn't.

His road to dance started with a Fred Astaire movie when he was

six. He also played the flute, bassoon and violin. Forsythe studied both classical and modern ballet and created his first choreography at 19. He danced with New York's Joffrey Ballet for two years and in 1973 left to join Stuttgart where he stayed until 1980, first as a dancer and then as resident choreographer. Until Frankfurt grabbed him, he freelanced.

Locally, we've seen several of his ballets. Frankfurt was at the Israel Festival in 1990 with *Artifex* and *Vile Parody of Address*, when The Monte Carlo Ballet brought in *The Middle, Somewhat Elevated*. Batsheva Dance did *Vile Parody* in 1994, and that same year Frankfurt returned, inaugurating the Great Dance series at TAPAC with *The Loss of Small Detail and Alien A/Ction*.

Forsythe tends to revise his ballets, so the works we'll see may be a little different from their respective premieres. He also sits in the audience at almost every performance so he can speak to each dancer individually afterwards.

"They joined the company to work with me, and I picked them specifically, so I must work with each and every one," he says. "That's the deal."

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## Amos Kollek's girl named 'Sue'

**Jerusalem Film Festival**

By SHAI TSUR

Of all the country's filmmakers, few work as close to the edge as Amos Kollek. Although he may be as well known for being Teddy's son as for his work, Kollek has in recent years become one of the most intriguing directors on the local film scene. In his latest films, he plumbs the depths of the human soul, often working in harrowing settings with some of society's worst outcasts.

Kollek has spent much of the last few months promoting his new film, *Sue*, on the international festival scene. The movie will be screened tonight and tomorrow as part of the 15th Jerusalem Film Festival.

"The subject of *Sue* is loneliness," Kollek says. The movie tells the tale of its eponymous heroine (Anna Thomson), a woman in her mid-30s living in New York. Although obviously intelligent and attractive, Sue has problems. She has recently lost a job and is desperately looking for a new one before she gets evicted.

Worse than the joblessness, however, is the feeling of isolation. Sue dreads loneliness, and seeks the company of other people in any way she can. She talks to strangers in the park, on buses, in bars and restaurants. She sleeps with men she meets in movie theaters. Somehow these encounters with strangers, however empty and meaningless, comfort her more than the prospect of sitting at home alone.

Eventually, she meets Ben (Matthew Powers), a journalist who takes a genuine interest in her. With a new love, Sue's life seems on the road to improvement. However, when Ben is called away on a job it confirms her fear of committing to a relationship. Sue's life begins a frantic downward spiral until she finds herself completely out of control.

Although difficult to watch at points, the movie captures the sense of anxiety which is an integral part of life in the big city. From an aesthetic and thematic point of view, *Sue* is reminiscent of Kollek's last feature *Bad Girls*, in which he played a journalist who shacks up in a cheap New York hotel to interview prostitutes and eventually gets involved in their lives.

"I suppose it comes from the same area in me, as it were," Kollek says. "Attraction to the dark side of something, of life, whatever."

Much of *Sue's* power comes from Thomson's performance. With a wounded beauty, Thomson manages to take a character whose desperation might otherwise be unattractive and make her sympathetic. The subtlety of Thomson's performance is such that the audience does not realize how far she has fallen until it is too late.

Kollek says that he was immediately taken by Thomson when he first met her. Her personality helped shape the movie. "There was something in her persona that I don't know, inspired me in this direction," he says. "When I wrote the script I thought of her to play the part." Thomson and Kollek will both be on hand when the film is screened at the festival.

*Sue* proved a success at the Toronto and Berlin film festivals, taking home the prestigious critics' award at the latter. It is scheduled to open for theatrical release in parts of Europe this fall. In addition, Kollek plans to open it in a few New York theaters in an attempt to raise interest in the film Stateside.

"I've never cared much about the Hollywood system, but I think this movie, despite it being a hard film, can capture its own niche. I just want to be sure that it gets its chance," he says.

Kollek and Thomson recently finished shooting another film in New York, this one titled *Fiona*. Continuing with the gloomy themes of *Bad Girls* and *Sue*, *Fiona* takes Kollek to even darker dimensions. The movie deals with a prostitute, abandoned as an infant, who meets her mother, also a prostitute, years later.

"It's a story about a mother and daughter where the emphasis is on the daughter," he says. What makes it interesting is that we filmed it in a partially documentary style with a number of prostitutes in a kind of crack house in New York.

Kollek has not filmed a movie in Israel since *Double Edge*, shot in 1990. He says he would like to make more movies in Israel, but cites the difficulty of funding a movie here as the main obstacle, and the language problem. "From the distribution standpoint, it's very difficult," he says. "Even if people here are interested, when you take the film overseas, who wants to see a movie in Hebrew?"

"I would love to film here. It really bothers me that I don't. I'd love to make something meaningful here, but I just have to find a way to do that."

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## Direct talks now

When the going gets tough, the tough ... go to China. Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu went there when a US ultimatum on the second redeployment seemed looming. Then China became a useful backdrop for images of the Clinton family, distracting from the president's legal troubles. And now Palestinian Authority Chairman Yasser Arafat is off to China (via Libya), just as the United States has decided that he must show some flexibility regarding the US-proposed redeployment package.

On Friday, US Secretary of State Madeleine Albright did something that caused the Palestinians to cry foul. At a press conference with visiting Egyptian Foreign Minister Amr Moussa, she said: "We don't think that this impasse can be resolved and that we can come to a conclusion if [Israelis and Palestinians] do not talk with each other ... to resolve the remaining difficult issues."

At long last, the US has wisely admitted that its package is not set in stone, and that the way to bridge the final gaps is direct talks. To the Palestinians, the newfound US flexibility is a "big betrayal" — ostensibly of a promise not to modify the US plan if the Palestinians accepted it. If it is any consolation, one might say to the Palestinians "join the club." After all, part of the deal that clinched the Hebron Accords last year was Warren Christopher's written commitment to Netanyahu that it was Israel's right to determine the depth of each redeployment. That commitment was broken by the US specifying down to the tenth of a percentage point — 13.1% — the size of the redeployment expected from Israel.

The Netanyahu government, it seems, is now ready to accept the US magic-number for the size of the redeployment, even though the cabinet had previously settled on 9 percent as the maximum withdrawal (at this stage) consistent with Israel's security interests. The Israeli proposal to square the circle between the two numbers with the new concept of "Area D" is essentially a face-saving device for Israel.

The US, for its part, claims that it has betrayed neither Israel nor the Palestinians. On Friday, Albright once again downplayed the importance of the US proposals. "There is not an American plan," she said, "there are some ideas that we have put forward." With both sides nursing wounded expectations from broken US commitments, now would be an opportunity for Israelis

and Palestinians to stop relying on the US to deliver the other and get back to basics: direct talks.

The Palestinians should realize that, even if some embellishments are made, they have a profound interest in not allowing the framework of the American plan to collapse. If the redeployment package withers away — or goes up in smoke — the Netanyahu government will come under tremendous international pressure, and might even fall. But the Palestinians would be the real losers, because the main effect of the redeployment would have been to put some meat on the bones of Arafat's plans for declaring a Palestinian state in May 1999.

Without the redeployment, Arafat has full security control over only 3 percent of the West Bank. A future decision by Arafat regarding whether to redeclare statehood (first proclaimed in 1988) will be determined by a combination of personal and strategic factors, including whether it is in his interest to jeopardize final-status negotiations at that time. But it is questionable whether a declaration of statehood would be anything more than symbolic without the added territorial control provided by the planned redeployment.

Given the shadow of Arafat's promised statehood declaration, Netanyahu's determination to proceed with the redeployment package — even on his own conditions — is remarkable. While some would find his pronouncements in this regard disingenuous, it should be noted that even opposition leader Ehud Barak candidly conceded Friday that Netanyahu "would be very happy" if he could carry out the second redeployment.

If Netanyahu were looking for a way out of reaching agreement on a redeployment package, only Arafat can provide it. That way out is if Arafat once again refuses to implement his multiple commitments to convene the Palestinian National Council to delete calls for Israel's destruction from the PLO Covenant. It is perhaps poetic justice that what is standing between the Palestinians and their ticket to a possible declaration of statehood is the unequivocal acceptance of Israel's right to statehood. The Netanyahu government, by bringing the right-wing into the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, has spelled an end to any remaining dreams of a "Greater Israel." Now the Palestinians must formally face the abandonment of their dreams of a "Greater Palestine."

## National security

EFRAIM INBAR

Some generals and armchair strategists, calling for a new national security doctrine, have complained that Israel has not updated its present strategy since the 1950s. A reassessment is always commendable, but we should resist rejecting old thinking just because it is old.

The three pillars of Israel's military doctrine have been deterrence, early warning and the winning of a decisive victory. The build-up of Israeli conventional military power was to deter the Arabs from launching a large-scale attack on Israel.

In the case of a deterrence failure, the expectation was that Israeli intelligence would provide sufficient early warning so as to allow Israel to mobilize the reserves (the bulk of the IDF) and to launch a preemptive strike — if politically feasible — and subsequently administer a decisive blow to the challengers of the status quo. And as Israel has not succumbed to the temptation to adopt an open nuclear strategy, it continues

to become tied to a set of considerations more complex than those prevalent in the past — when there had been a united, hostile Arab front against Israel. In the 1990s, Israeli governments have also shown greater reluctance to use force and act unilaterally because of greater sensitivity to casualties.

BUT despite the significant changes in the strategic environment and the domestic arena, the conceptual triad — deterrence, early warning and decisive victory — remains as valid as before.

With looming non-conventional threats, deterrence still is a must. Effective deterrence cannot be achieved by defensive measures only. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary to develop remarkable offensive capabilities to deal with these new threats. Only such a posture can instill fear and maintain deterrence.

Similarly, when facing long-range missiles, early warning is even more necessary than before (but not for

Israeli Arab leaders are trying to reshuffle the cards, ignoring the last 50 years of history

to rely on building a superior conventional force.

Unquestionably, the mix of potential threats has changed over time and the IDF must adapt to changing strategic circumstances. No adequate response to the long-range missile threat is yet available and meeting the challenge of weapons of mass destruction has become urgent.

Added to this are the understandable fears of an erosion in Israel's qualitative edge in weapons technology, an important element in Israel's conventional superiority, caused by an influx of Western equipment into Arab armies.

Moreover, the use of force calculus has now become more complex than before the evolution of the peace process, as Israeli governments have to consider the reaction of Arab moderates to any Israeli attack against Arab targets.

Israeli military actions have

mobilizing the reserves, which might become less relevant to the future battlefield.

A new weapon system, the Moab, currently being developed by Israel with US backing, epitomizes the traditional triad. The Moab is a missile boost-phase interception system. It uses unmanned aerial vehicles armed with Python 4 air-to-air missiles, equipped with sophisticated sensors for detection of missile launches. Its aim is to destroy missiles in the early launch phase, while still over enemy territory, thus making them susceptible to destruction by their own warheads.

The technological progress of this system and its evaluated cost is not yet clear. But we definitely need more high-tech responses — some of which are very expensive. We should also think of a restructured IDF capable of annihilating the immediate threats and those beyond



important element behind Israel's technological superiority, are troubled at present as a result of a shrinking world arms market after the end of the Cold War, and a decrease in domestic demand. Israel's technological superiority also seems to have been eroded because of 43 percent reduction in allocations for military R&D from 1986 to 1994, according to the state comptroller's figures. The IDF's operational program for 1998 alone is reported to be NIS 2 billion short.

In recent years, when facing the dilemma of guns versus butter, Israeli society has preferred to butter itself. It is increasingly dangerous to do so.

The writer is the director of the Begin-Sadat (BESA) Center for Strategic Studies at Bar-Ilan University.

## A deep disillusionment

RUBY RIVLIN

The architects of the Oslo Accords, like those who drew up the peace treaties with Egypt and Jordan, assumed that the basic premise of any peace agreement in the Middle East is mutual recognition.

For decades, Arab leaders refused to even pronounce the words "The State of Israel," lest it be interpreted as some kind of recognition of the legitimacy of Israel's existence. But as the years passed, and Israel emerged victorious in all of the wars, the Arabs began to accept reality.

At the same time, Israel for decades refused to officially recognize the existence of the Palestinian people. Standing out in this refusal was Golda Meir, who quashed any attempt to refer to the Arabs in Eretz Yisrael as "Palestinians."

When the historic handshake between Yitzhak Rabin and Yasser Arafat took place on September 13, 1993, it was as if a spotlight had suddenly been turned on that exposed Israelis for the first time to a reality that the world had always recognized: That two peoples live in this land.

But this enormous spotlight blinded millions. As a result of the optic trauma, before the picture became clearer, the great euphoria began.

"Arafat will do the dirty work for us," "Hamas is just a small minority," "The New Middle East," all these turned into basic assumptions that were self-evident. The opinions of those who questioned these assumptions — for example, the chief of general staff at the time, Ehud Barak, or the IDF's chief intelligence officers, — were rejected with contempt as archaic and based on axioms that no longer applied.

Slowly but surely, peoples' eyes began to adjust to the light, and they began to see the less-than-pleasant

details of the new reality: The Palestinian Authority's agreement to ignore Hamas terror as long it did not originate in areas under its control; the enlarging of the Palestinian armed forces to several times the agreed-upon size; the refusal to fulfill a long list of commitments; the continuing incitement and encouragement of an ethos of armed struggle against Israel.

In the end, the voters threw out the government that brought us Oslo because they saw the details that the spotlight had revealed long before that government, which was still blinded, a prisoner of its own concept.

BUT THE spotlight shed light on another aspect of our reality here.

For 50 years we had been accustomed to the idea that there is a definitive separation between the Palestinians in the territories, in the refugee camps and abroad, and between Israel Arabs — those Palestinians who found themselves, on the Israeli side of the Green Line following the War of Independence.

Recently, however, it has become clear that this picture is far from reflecting demographic, ethnic or political realities. This "virtual reality" that we had become used to is slowly fading, since the intifada and certainly since Oslo, and is being replaced by an "actual reality" that is disillusioning. It could be said, therefore, that the Oslo architects provided an important service to Jewish Israelis, who are only now opening their eyes to this.

This process of disillusionment was accelerated this year, helped along by the television series *Tanaka*, which was shocking in the conclu-

sion to which it led viewers: that the War of Independence was not "cleaner" or "purer" than the wars that followed it.

This was followed by public agitation over the marking of the Nakba ("cataclysm") by Israeli Arabs as a blatant and clear opposition to the state's jubilee celebrations.

Several weeks ago, readers of *Haaretz* were exposed to the considered and articulate nationalist, Nasserist philosophy of Hadash MK Azmi Basha, one of the Israeli Arab (perhaps we should simply say "Palestinian") thinkers who shocked the Israeli Left with the truth as he sees it.

No, there isn't, nor will there ever be, Palestinian acceptance of Israel's existence. No, Israel has no moral right to exist (not even within the 1949 armistice lines, Basha stressed). No, there is no Jewish people or Jewish nation: at best there is a Jewish religion.

This is the same Basha, by the way, who a few months ago in Damascus was not embarrassed to visit the grave of Fathi Shikaki, one of the leaders of the Islamic Jihad.

Readers' reactions in the ensuing weeks reflected their shock. Right-wing readers, of course, wrote to say, "I told you so."

But the response by liberal readers who identify with the Left indicated the identity of the shock. "If this is what the Palestinians think," they wrote, "then there will never be peace."

Then, late last month, there was another explosion. Hadash MK Salah Salim, speaking clearly and without any hesitation — and not before checking that, in fact, the accompanying reporters were listen-

ing and recording his words — called for the murder of Palestinians who sell land to Jews.

THIS IS a regressive process. It takes us back to the days before the founding of the state, when there was a grassroots battle between the two populations over every road, every piece of land, every house. Israeli Arab leaders are trying to reshuffle the cards, ignoring the last 50 years of history.

It is incumbent upon the leaders of the Palestinians, those within the borders of the State of Israel and those on the other side of the Green Line, to understand that Israelis are not going to agree to have the deck reshuffled and to restart the game.

The Oslo process is based — or at least, is supposed to be based — on mutual recognition of the fact that both peoples have the right to exist here, and on Palestinian recognition that they must abandon their dream of turning back the clock and returning to Jaffa, Haifa or Ashkelon.

But even the architects of Oslo never dreamed that leaders would arise from among Israeli Arabs who would reject even this most basic premise.

If the process of "re-Palestinianization" of the Israeli Arab public means a return to the battle lines of 1948, then we must make it absolutely clear that there will be a price to be paid for this.

Two peoples are fated to live in this land. The Palestinians did not understand this in 1948, and brought on themselves a national disaster. Despite this, Israel extended its hand in peace to its Arab residents, out of a belief that only their full integration would eventually lead to peace with all the Palestinians.

Was this, in fact, all an illusion?

tance to ballistic missile programs in South Asia" — this after the Chinese had given Pakistan its nuclear missile force. All this as part of the new US-China "strategic partnership."

This left our real Asian partners — non-threatening, pro-American, economically successful democracies such as Japan, South Korea and Taiwan — gasping. They have no illusions that personal diplomacy of the fuzzy Clinton sort will alter the hard geopolitical fact that China remains, for them as for us, a rival and potential adversary.

Rather than reassuring the peoples surrounding China, including newly democratic Russia and long-democratic India, that America is prepared to counterbalance the rising power of the 21st century, Clinton signaled that his hunger for the Chinese market and desire for pleasing photo-ops will dominate American foreign policy in the region.

We'll pay for this trip. Thank God he's home.

(Washington Post Writers Group)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### DROWNING VICTIMS

Sir, — The issue of safety in the water — or, more accurately, the lack thereof — needs immediate attention. There are things that can be done instead of wringing our hands and weeping for the victims of drowning.

Years ago in America, it was drilled into our heads as children never to swim alone. This is hugely important whether one is in a pool or at the seashore.

The way this was enforced at public pools and at day camps was through the "buddy system." Each child who went into the water had a partner (or a trio if the numbers

worked out that way) with whom he swam or played. The pairs were counted as they entered the water. At certain times, the lifeguard blew his whistle. The buddies held up their clasped hands and were counted. It was easy for a lifeguard to spot a child swimming alone and quickly blow the whistle.

Day camps need waterfront counselors who have some training. In our day, we were required to pass a "Junior Lifesaving" course, given by the Red Cross. Only those who passed the course were allowed to stand on the dock and supervise the children — in

addition to regular lifeguards.

It is surely possible for the government to compel all day camps to have their counselors trained in the very basics of water safety. Perhaps this could be connected to the licensing of these places. At least we would have more people aware of problems in the water, and able to recognize a child in trouble.

This is only the first week in July. Let's do something so that the rest of the summer can pass without further loss of life.

THELMA JACOBSON  
Petah Tikva.

### RELIGIOUS TRAGEDY

Sir, — I think it is equally important to note that not only has the National Religious Party become "a one-dimensional party" as Isi Leibler writes in "Religious Zionism reaches the crossroads" (June 26), but it has relinquished its privilege to call itself Zionist.

One of the most fundamental

of Zionist principles was and remains to create a Jewish state for all the Jewish people.

By aligning itself with the non/anti-Zionist haredi political parties in their various attempts to legislate Halacha as the law in Israel, the NRP is in effect voting for a state that not only the majority of Diaspora Jews would

not want to live in, even the majority of Jews already living here reject.

This is not Zionism! This is a tragedy.

YORAM GETZLER  
Association for Jewish Renewal in Israel.  
Moshav Aminadav.

### MILITARY SERVICE FOR ALL

Sir, — The Labor Party's drive for "a just distribution of the burden and military service for all" targets yeshiva students, but not Israeli Arabs.

The suggestion that Israel Arabs be excluded from participating in elections and referendums involving the destiny of the Jewish state is a heinous and anti-democratic racist.

Is excluding them from the obligation of military service not the same?

MILITON J. KRAMER  
Arad.

## FROM OUR ARCHIVES

65 years ago: On July 13, 1933, *The Palestine Post* reported that over half a million Palestine Pounds had been added to the surplus in the Treasury during the year ending March 31, 1933.

Two German Jews who entered Palestine illegally through Rosh Pina were being deported.

50 years ago: On July 13, 1948,

*The Palestine Post* reported that a victorious Israel Army took thousands of Arab prisoners with the unconditional surrender of Lod and Ramle.

A series of furious assaults by Fawzi Kaukji's troops were beaten off in Galilee, while Jewish forces continued to capture strategic hills around Jerusalem.

Tel Aviv was bombed three times from the air.

25 years ago: On July 13, 1973, *The Jerusalem Post* reported that three Syrian tanks crossed into no-man's-land on the Golan Heights and opened fire. One Syrian tank was hit and there were no Israeli casualties.

Alexander Zvielli v

Jerusalem Post



## True Believers

# Science and Religion Cross Their Line in the Sand

By GEORGE JOHNSON

AS the century began, optimists could easily have convinced themselves that by the time 2000 rolled around there would be nothing left for scientists and theologians to argue about. Each would have long since agreed on how to divvy up the intellectual terrain. Science would continue its inevitable march toward a grand explanation of how the material world works, leaving to religion the endless arguments over why the universe came to be and how people ought to behave in it.

Those who wished could continue to believe in higher, spiritual forces, whose existence was safely beyond the scrutiny of experiment. But almost everyone, believer and nonbeliever alike, would slowly come to embrace a compelling new picture of creation woven from the interplay between reason and observation. With this tacit understanding in place, the age-old conflict between religion and science — the truths of God versus the truths of man — would fade away.

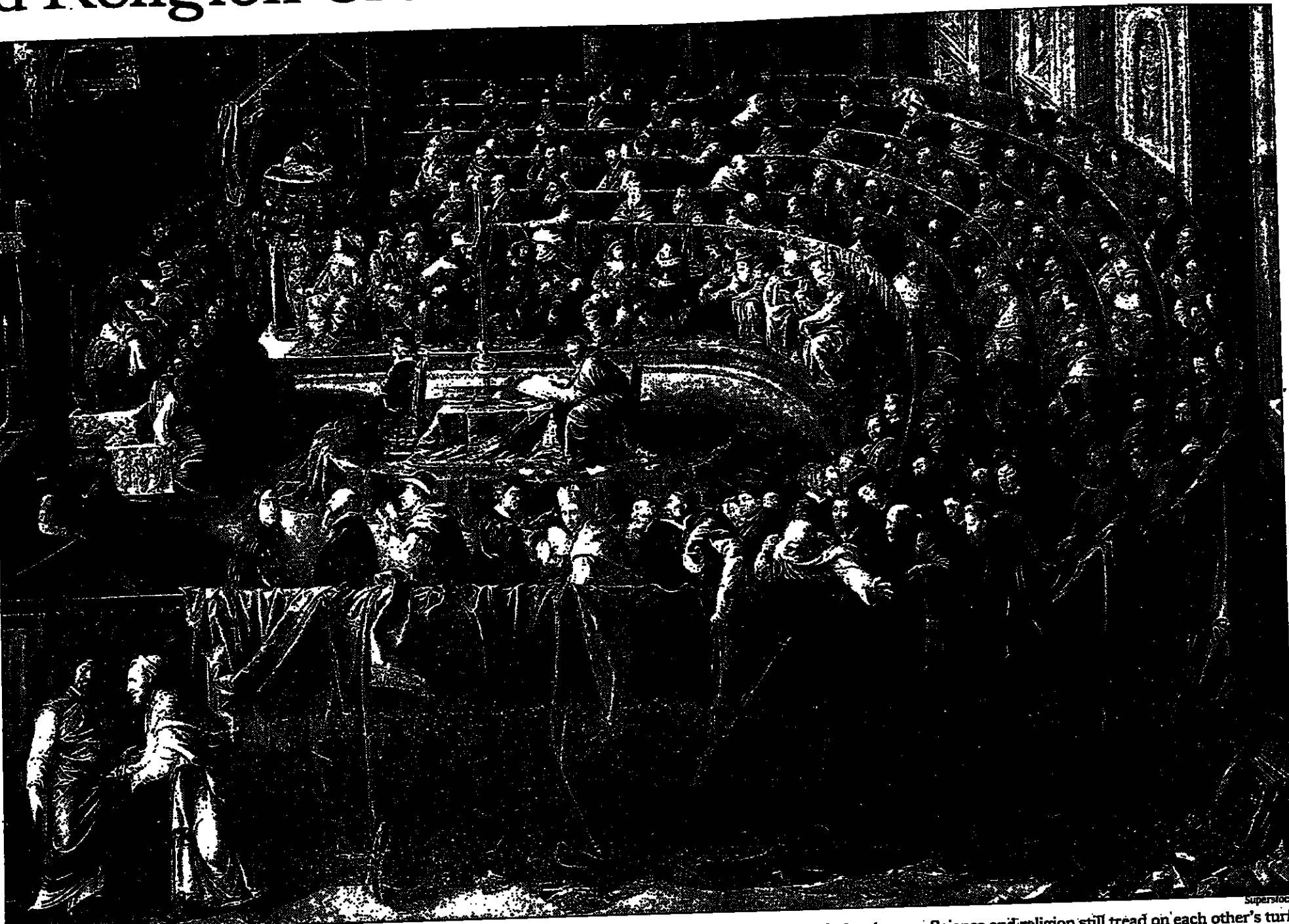
It hasn't happened that way. No Giordano Brunos are being burned at the stake for challenging church doctrine, and there are no Galileos under house arrest. But the skirmishes between science and religion still flare, with neither content to stay on its side of the frontier. In the late 20th century's intellectual free-for-all, it's sometimes hard to tell the players apart.

Sociobiology, repackaged with the fancy new name "evolutionary psychology," con-

Cosmologists look for God, theologians marshal data, and a wall is breached.

tinues to outrage the faithful by trying to explain away religious belief and moral behavior as outgrowths of competing snippets of DNA. Cosmologists and physicists sound like theologians as they proclaim that the purpose of their quest is, as Stephen Hawking put it, to "know the mind of God." When the physicist George Smoot announced, several years ago, the discovery of faint wrinkles in the cosmic background radiation — long-sought data needed to explain the unfolding of the cosmos — he said it was like "looking at God."

This kind of talk is often more metaphorical than reverential, but Einstein wasn't kidding when he started the trend with his oft-quoted musings about a God who is "subtle but not malicious" and who does not play with quantum dice. Then as now, these



Galileo's 17th-century heresy trial, depicted here by an unknown artist, forced him to recant his view that earth circles the sun. Science and religion still tread on each other's turf.

kinds of pronouncements reveal the depth of the ambitions behind the cosmological endeavor: final answers to the ultimate mysteries. The implication is that religion should step aside and leave it all to the scientists.

But there are two ways to play this game. Religious believers seem more eager than ever to step over the line, trying to interpret scientific data to support the revealed truths of their own theology. The creationists are old hands at this, with their arguments that radioactive dating, properly

massaged, actually supports an Earth just thousands of years old and a universe created in seven days. Nearly 150 years after the publication of Darwin's "On the Origin of Species," biologists and geologists are still defending their craft before state legislators who want schools to teach that evolution is "just a theory" — something that could also be said for the hypothesis that the Earth orbits the sun.

This marshaling of scientific data in the name of religion reached strange new heights four years ago with a popular book

called "The Physics of Immortality" (Doubleday), in which the cosmologist Frank J. Tipler drew on quantum physics, computer science, sociobiology and game theory to try to prove mathematically the existence of an eternal afterlife. The entertaining result made both scientists and theologians cringe.

Less audacious books trying to find connections between science and religion have appeared sporadically throughout the century. But the recent surge has been remarkable, with titles like "The Science of God: The Convergence of Scientific and Biblical

Wisdom," by Gerald L. Schroeder (The Free Press, 1997), and "Skeptics and True Believers: The Exhilarating Connection Between Science and Religion," by Chet Raymo (Walker, 1998).

With the border between science and religion threatening to erode, there is even talk of trying to reconcile them, as though they were just two different denominations at the same ecumenical gathering. If Lutherans and Catholics can unsplit a few hairs and

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### Bolivia's Lesson

Global free enterprise can't do everything.

By Clifford Krauss

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### Suspicion and Hope

An angry Nigeria looks to America.

By Roger Cohen

10



### India-Pakistan Standoff

The potential for nuclear disaster has multiplied exponentially.

By Steven Erlanger

12

### Bad Boys in Shorts

# Soccer Is Trying to Sell the U.S. a Bill of Goods

By KIRK JOHNSON

OVER and over, through hard sell and soft-pedal, with wheedling pledge and beguiled compromise, the world has tried to make America finally grow up, join the community of nations and love soccer.

Like a parent pushing broccoli or slick car salesmen hawking next year's models, the sport's promoters — some earnest, some frustrated at their marginal role in the lucrative American market — have oversold every argument and overstated every claim about what soccer is or does or can be.

Decades of such tactics have yielded an obvious result: As soccer reaches its apogee in Paris today with the World Cup final between France and Brazil, the game remains as mysterious to vast numbers of Americans as it was when all they saw of it was grainy photographs of Pelé leaping in triumph about something or other. Although millions of children and their parents now know what a corner kick is, soccer as a national passion still remains pint-sized — a prisoner of its own hype, trapped in a nebulous cloud of promises and myths that the sport, however great, cannot possi-



Soccer is hyped as a wholesome game in which players run nonstop like gazelles. It's often not and they don't. Danes after scoring in the World Cup.

bly sustain in real life. The World Cup games — whose American TV ratings are down markedly from 1994, when the games were held in the United States at more congenial viewing times (and the Americans went further before elimination) — offer the occasion to refocus some basic questions: What the heck is soccer anyway? And why can't a whole lot of Americans be sold on it?

### Mixed Messages

The marketing of soccer is "American free enterprise at its best, and its worst," said Stephen Hardy, who teaches sports studies at the University of New Hampshire and is a soccer dad. "There's been no uniform presentation of the sport, and with so many different approaches to selling the game, it's like clutter."

One professional team in Pittsburgh, for example, tried several years ago to position soccer as a kind of athleticized Chippendales show — a place for women to ogle men with nice legs. Other teams have sold soccer as a squeaky clean game of wholesome family fun, with an old-world integrity and finesse to make supposedly low-brow games like

continued on page 11



## The World

# Angry and Beseeching, Nigerians Focus on U.S.

By ROGER COHEN

**A**MID the turmoil here that has followed the abrupt death of the opposition leader Moshood K. O. Abiola, there lurks a simmering anger against the United States, which was so conspicuously present at the moment of Mr. Abiola's demise on Tuesday, but generally absent as Nigeria had slipped into the abyss.

"Where was America over the past four years while my husband was in jail?" asked a grief-stricken Mrs. Bosede Gloria Abiola as she mourned at Mr. Abiola's home. "America has done nothing and I find it very strange and suspicious that at the very moment when he died, American officials were watching."

Mrs. Abiola's sentiments are by no means isolated. Femi Falana, a prominent opposition lawyer well known at the American Embassy here, has gone as far as to demand the detention of the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Thomas R. Pickering, who was with Mr. Abiola when he died of what Nigerian authorities have called cardiac arrest. "He is needed here as a witness," Mr. Falana said.

Of course, grief and frustration are at fever pitch among Mr. Abiola's followers, and America may be no more than a convenient target. But the extraordinary shifts here over the past month — from repressive dictatorship to tentative opening, from hope that Mr. Abiola would be freed to disorientation at his loss — have underscored the challenge now being posed by Nigerians for America to rethink its relationship with Africa's most populous nation.

That challenge is being posed most clearly by the very people angriest about Mr. Abiola's death: beneath the expressions of suspicion and resentment they direct at the United States lies a sense that a closer involvement by Washington from now on may be Nigeria's best hope for assuring a passage to democracy. Put bluntly, there is a void here, and it seems that if America does not move to help fill it, an already tense situation could become more dangerous.

### Imperatives

While Gen. Abdulsalam Abubakar, the new military leader, is talking of "the imperative" of democracy, there are no credible political parties, scant recent tradition of democracy, no surviving figure with the breadth

of appeal of Mr. Abiola and serious ethnic tensions.

"The whole transition will be treacherous and will require an international monitoring process in which the United States could play a leading role," said Clement Nwankwo, an opposition lawyer.

Nigeria lies at the distant antipode of Bill Clinton's "new Africa," the land of promise and economic change energetically showcased on the President's recent visit to several African states. Indeed this country, which Mr. Clinton avoided, amounts to towering testimony to just how deep into misery a potentially wealthy nation can be dragged by mismanagement, corruption and oppression.

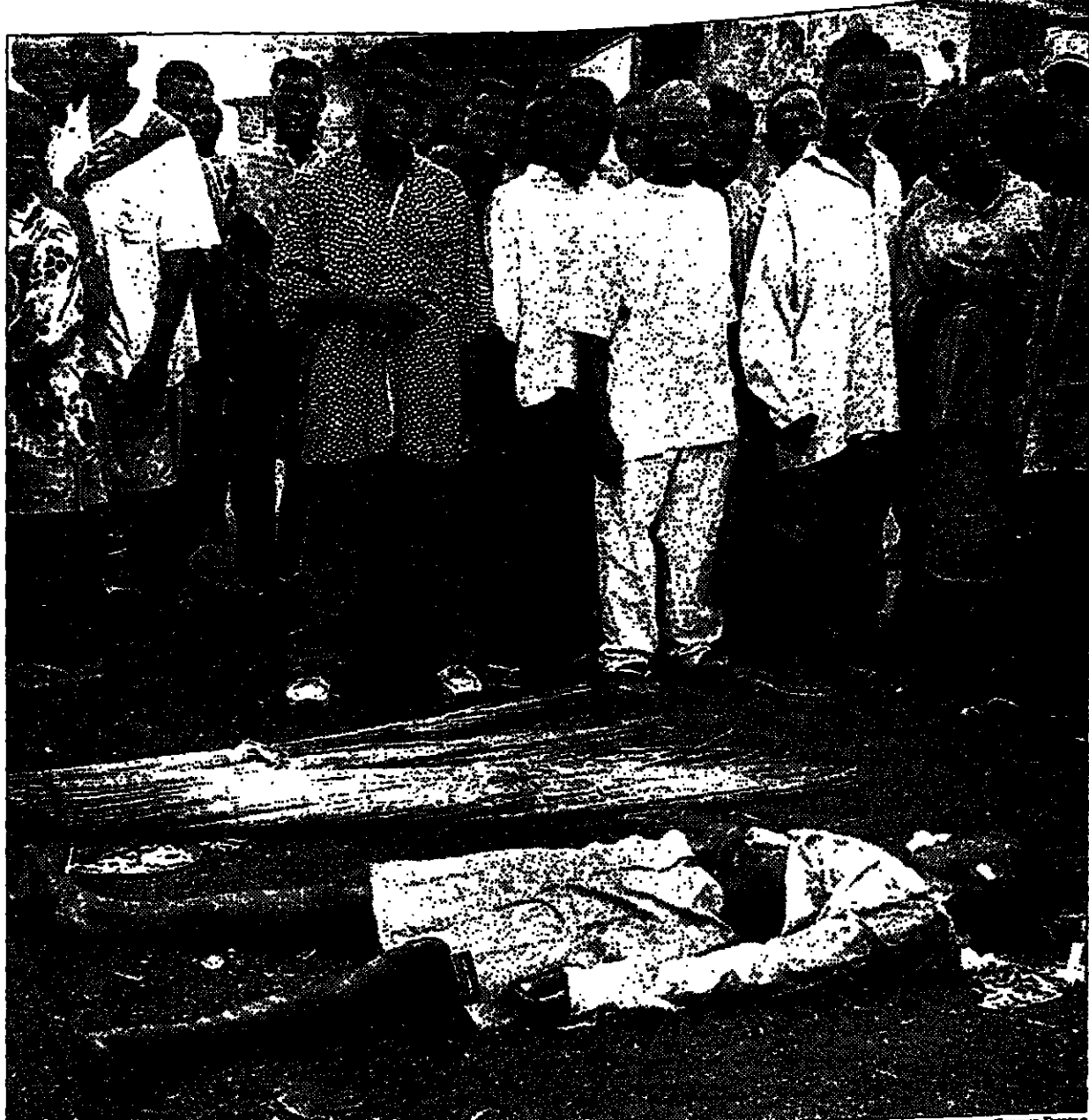
### A choice: seeking stability or promoting reform.

There is no gas at the pumps here although Nigeria is a major exporter of oil, earning over \$10 billion a year in hard currency from oil sales. Per capita annual income has fallen to about \$250. Power cuts are frequent; some telephone lines simply lie collapsed on the street.

Street hawkers sell everything from bifocals to calculators in a bid to get by. Markets sell slabs of meat beside open sewage in central Lagos. The education system, once one of Africa's best, is falling apart. "Nobody wants to be a teacher," commented a weary Lagos resident. "Everyone wants to be a customs officer because of the bribes."

Such disintegration — moral, social and economic — reflects the five years of ruinous rule of Gen. Sani Abacha, who died suddenly last month of what was officially called a heart attack. The United States imposed sanctions on Nigeria while the General ruled, and called periodically for Mr. Abiola's release after he was imprisoned in 1994.

Finally, with General Abacha already dead, Mr. Pickering came to



Riots broke out in Lagos on the day Chief Abiola died, leaving at least eight dead. This corpse remained the next day.



Freedom for Chief Abiola was a cover story just before he died.

press personally for Mr. Abiola's release — but, in the words of one official here, "he scarcely managed to get past the formalities."

### Omissions

It is, however, what America did not do over the past few years that made some Nigerians simmer with the anger they expressed when Mr. Abiola died. While Mr. Abiola was in jail, American calls for his release were not accompanied by any insistence that Nigeria should respect the results of the presidential election that Mr. Abiola appeared to have won when the army annulled it in 1993. A certain American ambivalence about the opposition leader often seemed to prevail.

And the Clinton Administration

avoided invoking the most potent potential weapon of protest — American sanctions on Nigeria's oil exports. Indeed, American oil companies sharply increased their investments here to about \$7 billion during the Abacha years.

"The anti-Americanism is a source of concern," said one official here. "It is not that widespread, but it is more widespread than I would like to see it."

Clearly, for many Nigerians, the most tangible contribution the United States could now make would be to coax General Abubakar to adopt a fairly rapid timetable for a shift to democracy and then oblige him to stick to it. The General has made clear that he wants to get sanctions lifted — particularly those that prevent Nigeria from buying military

spare parts. That seems to give the United States some leverage.

Nigeria's new ruler attended military training programs in the United States and officials said he is generally viewed as well disposed toward Washington. For now, he appears to have convinced American officials of his good faith.

### The Test

But what appears to loom for the Clinton Administration, in this nation of 105 million people, is a critical test of the relative weight it gives to its political and economic interests. The American investments here in oil are huge, and to be viable they depend on stability. But the promised Nigerian shift to democracy will be an inherently unstable process.

## Bolivia Falls Short

# When Even an Economic Miracle Isn't Enough

By CLIFFORD KRAUSS

**A**LL around Latin America, book stores are well stocked with new texts about free markets and global free trade. Such books brim with hope for the future, and they are beginning to appear even in this backwater capital high in the Andes. But here, they still have to share shelf space with a rather depressing best-seller that carries a very different message.

The book, first published in 1937, is Alcides Arguedas' "A Sick People," and it seems at times that every literate Bolivian has read it. It indicts Bolivia's history and national character as a blight of corruption, provincialism and racial hatred, a synthesis of "laziness, poverty, barbarism." That conclusion, and the book's abiding popularity, highlight the challenges that the global free-market revolution faces here.

As that revolution is increasingly accepted around the world as the wave of the future, Bolivia's experience also can serve as a lesson for other countries — Cambodia and Congo, for example — that are also plagued by intractable geographical disadvantages, caste structures and unstable political histories. The lesson is the limits of the miracles promised by global free enterprise.

### Not Enough Growth

Carlos F. Toranzo Roca, a prominent Bolivian economist, sums up the lesson this way: "You don't eradicate centuries of structural social inequalities with 4 percent growth rates."

That, however, is exactly what a series of Bolivian Governments has tried to do since 1985, with the help of American economic advisors including Jeffrey D. Sachs, the director of Harvard University's Institute for International Development.

In a number of ways, the results have been spectacular. First, the Government tackled a 24,000 percent annual inflation rate by slashing its budget and subsidies, and instituting property and value-added taxes. The inflation rate was reduced to single digits virtually overnight.

Per capita income, which had fallen by 30 percent between 1985 and 1990, began to climb an average of between 4 and 5 percent a year, and with economic stability came political stability. The nearly ritualistic annual coups that Bolivia had suffered through for more than a century were replaced by a series of clean, peaceful elections.

The last Bolivian Government ceded a controlling share of the Government oil, railroad, electricity, telephone and airline mo-



Young Bolivians in the capital, La Paz, try the latest computer software; meanwhile, most rural Bolivians remain deep in poverty.

nopolies to foreign corporations and overhauled the country's tax and pension systems, diversifying the economy and boosting savings rates in the process. Hoping to soften political opposition to the privatization, the Government put large minority holdings in the firms into a private pension trust fund that is beginning to pay all Bolivians older than 65 a modest annuity. Foreign investment is blossoming, and a new pipeline will soon deliver natural gas to Brazil.

Signs of globalization are popping up in the most unlikely places. Indian trinket stands in La Paz are beginning to accept American Express cards. Peasant union leaders now wear cellular telephones on their belts. A fading mural depicting a defiant Che Guevara on the campus of the national university now pales alongside a bright new Coca Cola advertisement. Bolivia, where most people still drink coca tea and a high-octane maize liquor called chicha, is even beginning to export wine.

Still, the results remain mixed for the

great majority of poor Bolivians.

The average Bolivian still earns \$900 a year, less than one-fifth what the average Argentine or Chilean earns, and few of the poor can expect to live long enough to see the benefits of economic growth trickle down to transform their existence into anything like a middle class lifestyle.

### Too Little Schooling

While the cities of La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz are booming with new condominiums, banks and McDonald's franchises, the rural Indian highlands continue to fall behind. Foreign investors can't be enticed to build factories in mountain areas where shipping costs are prohibitive, where even a third-grade education is unusual and where only 1 percent of the people have finished high school. More than half of all Bolivians speak Indian dialects as their first language and many speak no Spanish at all. Forty percent of the children in La Paz are chron-

cally undernourished.

That is not to say the lower classes have made no progress. While life expectancy at birth remains a miserably low 60 years, that is a major improvement over the 42 years that an infant born in 1960 was expected to live. Only 55 percent of the population currently has access to potable water, but in 1975 only 34 percent did.

Still, this amount of progress is not enough to stem the widening of the income gap between rich and poor, and particularly between city dwellers and rural Indians — although it apparently has helped lend Bolivia a semblance of stability.

"The key to sustained economic growth is education, and you can't educate a country overnight," conceded Vice President Jorge Fernando Quiroga Ramirez.

The new Government of President Hugo Banzer Suárez is planning a rural literacy campaign, and has proposed steps to help poor people acquire loans. But with the region's economies beginning to slow in the

wake of the Asian financial crisis, no new economic boom is anywhere in sight.

Another intractable problem is Bolivia's virtual inability to ship by sea, given the fact that its access to the Pacific Ocean was lost in a war with Chile over 100 years ago, and the two countries have not forgiven each other. Bolivia and Chile still do not have diplomatic relations, leaving Bolivia dependent on unreliable mountain roads and expensive air traffic to export its goods.

"There are probably not any more economic policy dials that can be easily turned in Bolivia," Mr. Sachs acknowledged. "You can do marvelous reforms, but still have very significant problems in achieving a rapid improvement of living standards."

### Too Much History

One thing economic reform can't change is history.

Bolivia's Andean remoteness protected its Indians from the European smallpox and plague that decimated most of Latin America's indigenous populations. So a large Indian population remained to be exploited by the Spanish colonizers as miners and tenant farmers, and what emerged was a highly stratified society wracked by class strife.

Bolivia was so unruly with caste and Indian wars that its namesake, Simón Bolívar, fled in disgust after he wrote a constitution inspired by the most enlightened European ideals. The constitution survived on paper, but the society went through more than 250 rebellions and military coups over the next 150 years.

A longstanding joke among neighboring Argentines compared Bolivia to a long-playing record: "33 revolutions a minute."

The quip now seems as dated as the photograph itself, but many vestiges of class conflict survive.

According to the United States Government's 1997 human rights report on Bolivia, "some rural indigenous workers are kept in a state of virtual slavery by employers who charge them more for room and board than they earn." A system of child servitude known as *criadro* survives in which Indian parents indenture their pre-adolescent children to middle- and upper-income families to perform household chores. Many of the children are badly abused.

"Bolivia has made tremendous progress," said Herbert Klein, a Columbia University historian who specializes in Bolivia, "but it starts from an incredibly backward base compared to everyone else in Latin America." And with virtually every other country in Latin America following the same successful economic policies, there is no reason to believe Bolivia will catch up with its neighbors any time soon.

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## The Nation

## You're Out of Order, Your Honor

By NEIL A. LEWIS

**W**HEN Judge Lorin Duckman first came to wide public attention in 1996 it was for lowering the bail of a man charged with beating and threatening his girlfriend and ignoring court orders to stay away from her. The man was then released, and three weeks later he killed his girlfriend and himself.

But when New York State's highest court ruled last week that Mr. Duckman could be stripped of his judgeship, that case was not part of its decision. Instead, he was banished from the bench for a long record of behaving imperiously and preposterously in his Brooklyn courtroom.

The killings served only to shine a spotlight on Judge Duckman's misbehavior, which had been widely known among lawyers who had appeared before him but did not cause judicial authorities to take action against him.

On one occasion, Mr. Duckman decided to dismiss a case without hearing the district attorney's arguments. According to court documents, he was especially nasty to prosecutors, telling one that he probably got his law license on the back of an orange juice carton and another that he would prefer she appear in his courtroom in short skirts.

## Power Trips

Mr. Duckman's erratic and tyrannical behavior is hardly unique. "Megalomania is an occupational hazard for judges," said Prof. Paul Carrington of the Duke University Law School, noting that a trial judge inevitably has a great deal of power over everyone in the courtroom. "Judges can get awfully full of themselves," he said. "Put it this way: everybody laughs at the judge's jokes."

Prosecutors and public defenders in any city are able to point to errand judges who are local legends, but they typically do so only among themselves.

"They really are intimidated by the fear of retaliation," said Prof. Monroe H. Freedman of the Hofstra Law School. "They usually think they can't complain because they'll eventually have to appear before the judge and he will take it out on them."

Yet some jurists, like Mr. Duckman, do manage to become infamous. Brian B. Duff,



Last week a New York court backed the ouster of Judge Lorin Duckman, shown outside his home in Brooklyn in 1996.

until recently a Federal trial judge in Chicago, was the subject of courtroom chatter for several years. He once ordered the arrest of his personal clerk and had her held in contempt and fined \$20 after a quarrel in which he complained she had handed him a file facing the wrong way. She was held in custody for an hour.

Judge Duff refused to accept briefs unless they spelled out his middle name, Barnett, and once mused aloud during a criminal trial that he had recently been on a flight where a female attendant had wonderful legs.

The Chicago Council of Lawyers finally issued a report that said Mr. Duff's "outbursts go far beyond the range of transiency that judges sometimes show towards lawyers." The report also hinted at why judges

may feel they are above criticism: "Some lawyers report that the only way to avoid Judge Duff's ire is to grovel and constantly flatter him."

## Bad Publicity

The few instances in which judges are removed from the bench usually follow notorious publicity.

In the case of Judge Duckman, Gov. George E. Pataki asked the State Commission on Judicial Conduct to remove him following the bail-lowering incident. Unlike most state judges, Federal judges have life tenure and can only lose their jobs after impeachment by Congress, a rare occurrence that usually follows a criminal conviction.

Judge Duff retired shortly after a drunken-driving arrest.

Another egregious example of judicial arrogance in New York occurred in 1975, when Judge William M. Perry of Suffolk County court had a marshal bring into court in handcuffs a man who operated a refreshment truck outside the courthouse because the judge thought his coffee tasted bad. Judge Perry was later thrown off the bench, not for abusing his office but for lying about the incident to a disciplinary panel.

Murray Richter, a state trial judge in Boulder, Colo., said a big part of the problem was that judges are obliged to keep a seemingly distance from lawyers and others.

"It's a job that's isolating and they are deprived of the opportunity to have feedback

## Megalomania is an occupational hazard for judges, resulting in rude, crude and loony behavior.

as to their behavior," he said. "You get very little criticism from the people in front of you and you don't hear the truth about your performance. You can get deeper and deeper into a pattern of behavior that's wrong and not even suspect it."

Judge William W. Schwarzer, a senior Federal trial judge in San Francisco and the former director of the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, said, "Much of the misconduct of judges in the courtroom is a reflection of their insecurity."

He added that most people viewed judges as being in total control. "But when you're up there having to deal with attorneys at each other's throats arguing about tough issues, you're under an awful lot of pressure," he said.

## A Pressure Cooker

Judges who are unable to handle that kind of pressure, Mr. Schwarzer said, resort to arbitrary and sometimes foolish behavior. "There are times when you get mad at a lawyer," he said. "But consistent heavy-handed and arbitrary behavior is as much due to insecurity and intellectual laziness as anything."

But Judge Schwarzer warned that some attacks on judges mask a wider political agenda aimed at diminishing judicial independence, as when a politician criticizes an unpopular ruling to win favor with voters.

"Sometimes what's really occurring is really an attack on judicial decision making," he said. "It's one thing to complain about judges who conduct themselves badly or arrogantly, but it's something else to censure judges for what they say in the decision-making process."

## Waning Militance

## Labor Unrest Masks Peaceful Trend

By STEVEN GREENHOUSE

**T**HE United States may not yet resemble France, which is paralyzed every year or two by a strike, but suddenly American labor unions have taken to the streets in a way not seen in decades.

The monthlong walkout that has shut down General Motors is the auto industry's longest strike since 1970. An unusual two-day general strike threw Puerto Rico's economy into chaos last week as unions battled plans to privatize the government-owned telephone company, a move the workers fear will mean large-scale layoffs. And 12 days ago, 40,000 construction workers crippled downtown Manhattan by staging a sometimes violent rally against a nonunion contractor. It was the biggest, angriest demonstration by New York's normally docile hard hats in decades.

Some labor stalwarts who grew up singing "Solidarity Forever" hail these developments as a signal that union militancy, squelched in the Reagan years, is making a comeback. But other analysts suggest that this month's three-ring labor circus is a coincidental confluence of events that should be viewed as exceptions to the long, steady decline of militancy.

The most telling evidence of labor's waning belligerence is that the number of strikes nationwide has slipped to its lowest level since World War II. There were just 29 strikes last year, involving 1,000 workers or more, about half the amount of a decade ago and one-eighth the level two decades ago.

## The Reagan Factor

Daniel Kruger, a professor of industrial relations at Michigan State University, said the recent turbulence did not signal an upswing in strikes or union aggressiveness. "Sure, we're going to have occasional strikes, but nothing of the magnitude we had in the past because it's very dangerous to go on strike. People see it's easy to call a strike, but hard as hell to end a strike and to win a strike."

Many factors are behind the decline in unions' strikes and stridency. Unions now represent 14 percent of the work force, down from 35 percent in the 1950's. Fears of layoffs engendered by repeated rounds of downsizing have made many workers scared to stand up to management. And union members often fear they will lose their jobs during a strike because management is increasingly using permanent replacement workers, as President Reagan did after dismissing the striking air traffic controllers in 1981. Unions are also shunning walkouts because they have seen several big strikes fail, like the one six years ago against Caterpillar.

Corporate officials attribute labor peace largely to improved labor relations. At many companies, there is increased employer-employee teamwork, and managers are treating workers with more respect. With many employees receiving bonuses and profit-sharing, more and more workers feel allied to management, rather than opposed to it.

"There are many situations where labor relations have matured," said Douglas A. Fraser, and



Transit workers in Philadelphia held a rally last week. Their strike was in its sixth week.

now a professor of labor relations at Wayne State University. "Companies and unions are finding different ways to find solutions to problems."

Still, some labor experts insist that the recent militant actions are not exceptions, but instead reflect important changes in the labor movement and in the economy. Since John J. Sweeney was elected to the A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s presidency in 1995, he has urged the beaten-down union movement to stand up and be willing to confront management.

## A Confidence Rebound

With the lowest jobless rate in 30 years, workers are feeling more confident about job security, and union leaders are convinced it will be harder for management to find permanent replacement workers during strikes. In addition, many workers are bitter that their pay has barely kept pace with inflation while Wall Street and executive compensation have skyrocketed.

Predicting an increase in strikes, Kate Bronfenbrenner, a labor relations professor at Cornell University, said union militancy was at a turning point. "What we're seeing is workers are fed up with being told that there is this great American

economic boom and they're not sharing it, and their patience with Corporate America is waning," she said. "We see that at G.M. and we saw that last year in the U.P.S. strike."

Behind every strike is a unique set of circumstances, so it is often hard to tell whether strikes are one of a kind or part of an underlying trend. The G.M. strike began when the U.A.W. grew angry that the company had failed to make out a promised investment at a plant in Flint, Mich.

The New York construction workers rallied, shutting down most of Manhattan's unionized building sites, because they feared that the growth of nonunion contractors would cost them their jobs. Even though these actions differed in cause and means, some experts say they were both inspired by Mr. Sweeney's more muscular tone for labor.

"There's definitely a bottoming out of strike activity because it couldn't go much lower," said Greg Tarpinian, president of the Labor Research Association, a New York-based research group. "Given the tight labor market and the unhappiness with attacks on workers, people are finally starting to feel a little more confident about flexing their muscles."

## Myths of Soccer

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American football appear primitive or corrupt by comparison.

Realizing that soccer is perceived as a foreign game, Major League Soccer, a 12-team professional league founded in 1996, has tried to mandate that the game be more American, imposing a limit of five foreign players on any team. Other promoters hype the game's athleticism, claiming that soccer players are the world's fittest athletes, because — just look at them — don't they run all the time out there on that big field?

The truth about soccer is that, like most successful sports, it's an ugly, mean, complicated game, with deceit, trickery and occasional brutality. Also, the people around the world who most appreciate its dark side are, by no coincidence, the ones who love it most.

In fact, soccer's biggest tactical blunder in America, some sports experts say, has been to try to infiltrate the culture through children. Millions of suburban kids out there in fussy British-schoolboy shorts have given soccer deep associations with moms and minivans and Saturday family obligations — the very things people go to sports bars to escape.

"Middle-class Americans know soccer as a game played at nice places, by nice kids," said Allen Guttman, a professor of American Studies at Amherst College who studies the role of sports in culture. "People in South America who shine mirrors in the goalie's eyes know it's not about good sportsmanship. It's about winning no matter what."

That does not mean that soccer is not art, or that it's not entertaining, but simply that it is often not what it seems.

## Feint of Art

Consider, for example, the way people get "hurt" in soccer. When players run into each other on the soccer field, even in the midst of collisions, they roll around, doing nothing but scratching themselves and spitting certainly doesn't seem to have hurt baseball.

Still, soccer's promoters seem intent on reaching for something more, something nobler. "There's so much drama, so many side plots going on, that there is a certain comparison to opera," said Alan Rothenberg, president of the United States Soccer Federation, which oversees both amateur and professional soccer. "It's a combination of great ballet and great athleticism."

Hey, and who knows? Maybe ballet will finally catch on with the shot-and-beer crowd, too.

ejected from the field, giving the actor's team a huge advantage. Football, by contrast, has institutionalized grit by allowing only a grudging 15-yard penalty for unnecessary roughness. In hockey, full-scale assaults on an opponent are barely punished at all — the offender gets some time in the penalty box, much like a naughty 2-year-old is sent to sit in time out.

## Not Nice

In addition, soccer has been deliberately sold as a "nice" sport, clean to its core, which, again, probably sounds a little wimpy to the average American fan. Once again, however, the myth about soccer is misplaced. Real soccer players, when they think they can get away with it, gouge and foul with the worst beasts of football or basketball, though certainly with more subtlety than, say, hockey's goons. In just the first round of games in the World Cup, referees issued 15 red cards, each requiring the expulsion of a player for committing a dangerous tackle. That's a higher level of infractions than in 1994, when as many cards were issued during the entire World Cup tournament.

Fixed games and connections with gamblers have also become an issue in many countries as well. In the game's best interests, these flaws should perhaps be advertised to Americans as plusses: "Soccer — not as wholesome as you think." And how about the myth of the super-athlete? Is that really something that serves soccer's interests? Over and over, we hear that soccer players, what with all that running, are probably at the pinnacle of fitness. Of course, they don't run all the time, as anyone who has ever played the game, or even watched it, can see right away. Players who are far from the ball mostly walk or stand there waiting for the action to come to them.

Maybe soccer should publicize this as well. Some sports, after all, thrive on tedium. The common sight of players standing around, doing nothing but scratching themselves and spitting certainly doesn't seem to have hurt baseball.

Still, soccer's promoters seem intent on reaching for something more, something nobler.



## Ideas & Trends

# India's Arms Race Isn't Safe Like the Cold War

By STEVEN ERLANGER

**T**HE potential nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan is an uneasy and unwelcome test of how to get along in a world where non-proliferation appears to have failed.

When the United States and the Soviet Union confronted one another at the beginning of the nuclear age, they faced a similar test. With time, they stumbled into a doctrine of "mutual assured destruction," and it became their best guarantee of security. They never used the ultimate weapon against one another. In fact, they never fought directly in a hot war of any kind.

So MAD — the doctrine that two adversaries armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons won't go to war because they know they can't win one — became as good a theory as the world had for how to make a nuclear standoff stable.

Can it work just as well between India and Pakistan as it did between the United States and the Soviet Union?

### A Sense of Gloom

Most of those in Washington who worry about such questions are, unfortunately, gloomy. Like the Deputy Secretary of State, Strobe Talbott, they are working — and hoping against hope — to convince the Indians and Pakistanis to stop where they are, halt testing and refrain from turning their nuclear knowledge into weapons. That hope was not bolstered last week when Congress, out of deference to American farmers, voted to lift sanctions on grain sales to India and Pakistan that had been intended to punish them for their nuclear tests.

Joseph Cirincione, director of the Non-Proliferation Project at the Carnegie Endowment, says that every time the Pentagon has conducted a war game between a nuclear-armed India and Pakistan, the result is a nuclear exchange, something that does not happen between Iran and the United States or Russia and the United States.

"I'm sorry to say it, but South Asia is fundamentally different than the United States and the Soviet Union," Mr. Cirincione said. "If both India and Pakistan deployed nuclear weapons, I think it would almost certainly lead to a nuclear exchange in combat."

The problem, say senior American officials and analysts, is not India, per se, nor even the smaller and altogether more fragile nation of Pakistan, but their history, proximity and relatively primitive technology. All of these factors, they say, argue against South Asia achieving the kind of stability that allowed Russians and

Americans to survive the cold war.

These are powerful points. But each assumption about what is most dangerous in a nuclear race is speculative rather than demonstrated, because the world has not yet reached a point where the theory fails.

Consider, for example, the only standard of success available: the cold war. Even during those 40 years, there were some terribly close calls, most notably during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, when senior American military officials urged President Kennedy to use nuclear weapons against the Soviets. That raises the question of what role chance played in the decisions that kept the peace once the brink of war was reached, and whether it is just arrogance to say, in hindsight, that it was inevitable that the Americans and Soviets, for reasons of culture and sophistication, would pull back.

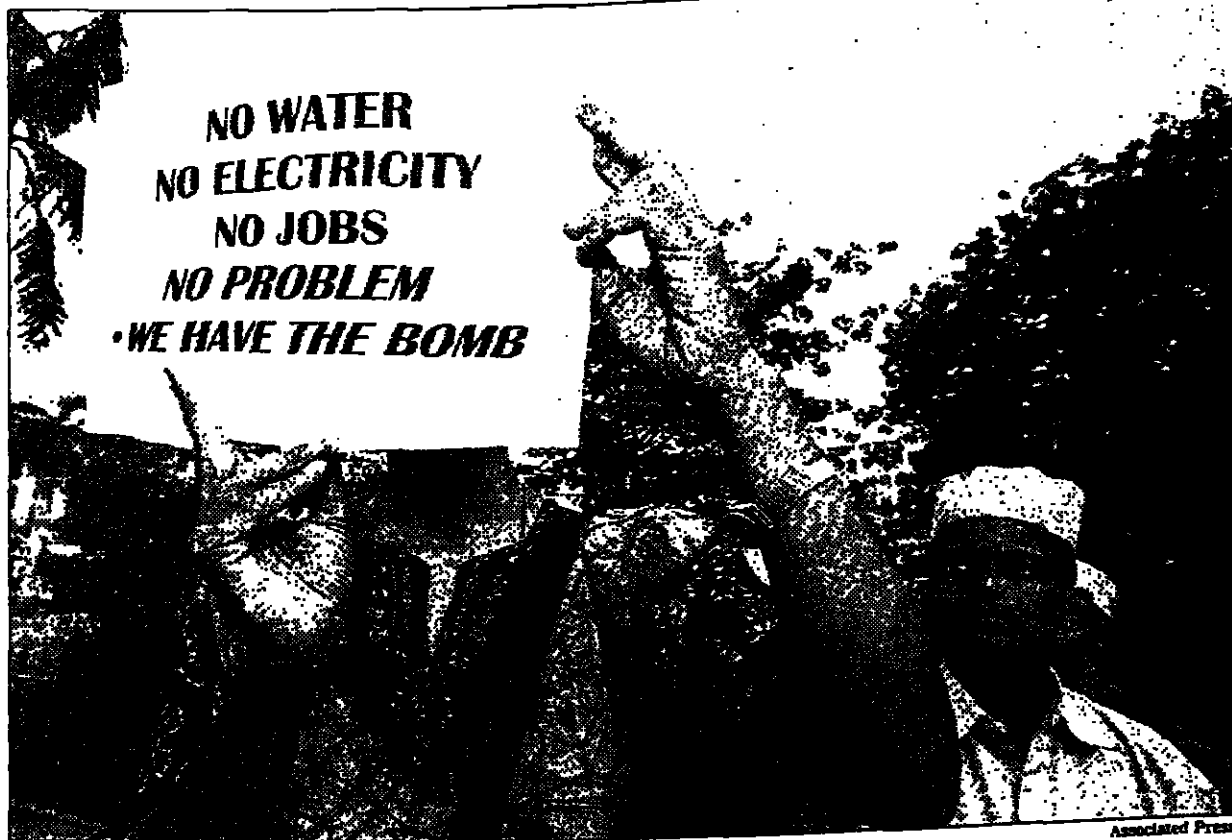
Questions of racism or arrogance aside, there is general agreement on the ways in which a nuclear-armed South Asia would find it hard to manage confrontations in the same ways the cold war antagonists did. But the same facts can often be looked at in a different way — revealing not so much that the Indian subcontinent is a safe place, but how little can be known about just what makes a nuclear confrontation dangerous.

Here are the major reasons why some experts on the cold war are so worried about South Asia:

Unlike India and Pakistan, Washington and Moscow share no common border, let alone a disputed one, and had a considerable buffer zone between them — oceans in the first place, and Eastern Europe in the second. This, the experts believe, gave Washington and Moscow fewer flashpoints and more time for diplomatic maneuver when tensions rose than India and Pakistan have. (On the other hand, the very proximity of India and Pakistan could argue for more caution, given the vagaries of fallout, if nothing else.)

Washington and Moscow never fought one another, while the Indians and Pakistanis, in 50 years of hostility, fought in 1948, 1965 and 1971. Even more unsettling, Indian and Pakistani troops today face one another in the fiercely disputed territory of Kashmir, shell each other's villages and fire on one another's positions, and soldiers die. (On the other hand, both countries have exercised considerable restraint since India carried out its first nuclear test in 1974, and have not let tensions produce another war.)

Washington and Moscow developed a triad of nuclear weapons — deliverable by rocket, plane and submarine — that made real the notion of mutually assured destruction. But with so few nuclear devices, both Indian and



Skepticism about India's new power was expressed at an anti-nuclear march in New Delhi on May 29.

Pakistani military planners have to fear a successful first strike, or destruction of their nuclear capacity by conventional attack. (On the other hand, the cold war had an equally uncertain beginning, and even today, the Russians take seriously the threat of nuclear pre-emption by conventional cruise missiles.)

It took Washington and Moscow nearly 15 years to develop a reliable command and control system for their nuclear weapons and a reliable nuclear doctrine to go along with it. For the first four years of the nuclear age, the United States was alone in having the bomb, and for the next 10, there were no intercontinental missiles, only bombers. So the two countries had the luxury of time to do their planning and confidence-building. They built a formal means of contacting one another in a crisis, including constantly monitored hot lines. (On the other hand, in 1995, after the Soviet Union collapsed, President Boris N. Yeltsin pulled out Russia's equivalent of the nuclear football, containing launch codes, when Russian warning systems interpreted the launch of a Norwegian scientific rocket as a possible nuclear attack. The Russians had lost a notification they received from the Norwegians, and experts still wonder, uneasily, why the Russians were in such confusion.)

Caveats aside, it is South Asia's lack of technological sophistication that has experts and officials most concerned. "What worries military people the most isn't detonation by design, but by unauthorized use, screw-up and miscalculation, a stray electron or misreading the

screen," said Michael Krepon, president of the Henry L. Stimson Center, which studies security. "There have been in the past, for whatever reasons, major explosions at ordnance factories in Pakistan. What if there was a major explosion at a nuclear storage site, or a major accident at a missile production or storage facility? What would be the pressures then?"

Rather than discussing a sophisticated early warning system, Mr. Krepon points out, India and Pakistan are talking of developing nuclear-tipped missiles that can reach each other's major cities in seconds.

### No Manuals, Please

Asked why Washington and Moscow shouldn't just provide India and Pakistan with the doctrine and equipment for safe deterrence, Mr. Talbott scoffed at the idea of some "manual" for a South Asian MAD. "If they locked themselves into the mentality of MAD, they will then be tempted into — like us — a considerable escalation of the arms race," he said. Further tests would be followed by weaponization and by deployment of missiles, "and then we'd be off to the races."

But it may also be that in the new world of proliferation, even for the best and brightest, the most successful balance of terror may result from luck as much as doctrine. Having been lucky thus far, there is no guarantee that the world will continue to be so fortunate.

"Just assemble all the risk factors and multiply it out," Mr. Cirincione said of South Asia. "This is the most dangerous and unstable military situation in the world."

### Paying for Justice

## Money Can Help, But It Can Hurt, Too

By KIT R. ROANE

**I**T was the lure of a \$100,000 reward that solved the mystery of who killed Bill Cosby's son, but as prosecutors learned during the trial that ended last week, the solution created a problem. The reward, offered by The National Enquirer, provided the defense with its strongest argument: Money can be a powerful motive to lie.

Things worked out for prosecutors in the Cosby case. A jury convicted a 19-year-old, Mikhail Markhasev, of killing Ennis W. Cosby, who had stopped to change a tire in Los Angeles. Mr. Markhasev could be sentenced to life in prison without parole.

### The Former Friend

The reward was turned over last week to Christopher So, a former friend of Mr. Markhasev. After hearing about the reward last year, Mr. So told the police that Mr. Markhasev had admitted to the crime.

The offering of rewards has increased in recent years, in part because of successes like the Cosby case. But there is little evidence that they do much to solve most crimes.

**Rewards are proliferating, but there is little evidence that they help to clear cases.**

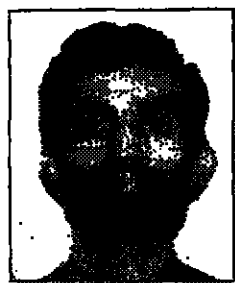
Experts say there are no studies that demonstrate a connection between rewards and crime clearance rates. In fact, the multitude of leads generated by the announcement of a large reward can send detectives off on time-consuming and fruitless tangents. And rewards can inject mercenary motives into an act that should be seen as a civic duty.

Rewards have become a fact of life in police work and are necessary, said Robert J. Louden, the director of the criminal justice center at John Jay College. Mr. Louden, a former New York City police official involved in confidential informant and reward programs, said detectives must be careful to strike a balance so they don't waste time.

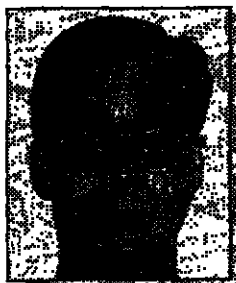
"Nobody likes the concept of the rat or the stool pigeon," Mr. Louden said. "They are a reality of life in this day and age." Many people call not

# REWARD!

### For the Arrest and Conviction of



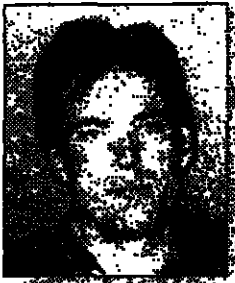
**RAMZI AHMED YOUSEF**  
\$2 million was posted for the arrest of Mr. Yousef, found guilty of masterminding the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center, in which six people died. Serving a life sentence.



**ANDREW PHILIP CUNANAN**  
A total of \$65,000 was offered for information leading to the arrest of the killer of the designer Gianni Versace in 1997. Mr. Cunanan, a suspected serial killer, killed himself.



**MIKHAIL MARKHASEV**  
The National Enquirer offered \$100,000 for the killer of Bill Cosby's son, Ennis. The reward led to Mr. Markhasev's arrest. He was found guilty last week and could be sentenced to life without parole.



**ERIC ROBERT RUDOLPH**  
\$1 million has been posted for Mr. Rudolph, who is charged with the 1997 bombing of an abortion clinic in Birmingham, Ala., in which a police officer was killed and a nurse injured. Still at large.

because it is the right thing to do, he added, but for revenge or money.

Despite the problems, Crimestoppers reward programs, run by non-profit organizations in conjunction with local police departments, have sprung up across the country. They offer up to \$1,000 for information that leads to the conviction of any violent criminal. Generally, the money is not set aside for specific cases, but can be used on any case.

The State Department, Drug Enforcement Administration, Internal Revenue Service and other Federal agencies offer standing rewards for such information. And last year, the Federal Bureau of Investigation posted a \$50,000 reward for the arrest of anyone on its top 10 fugitives list.

### Spice for the Top 10

"We thought that public interest in our top 10 program was waning a bit, so we decided to give it a breath of fresh air and initiate rewards," said Roy L. Tubergen, chief of the F.B.I.'s

violent crime fugitive unit.

"America's Most Wanted," a television program that profiles crimes in cooperation with the police, draws more than 12 million viewers an episode, said Mike Molnar, a spokesman for the show. Many of the crimes featured have awards attached to their resolution. The program has been responsible for 500 arrests in the last decade, Mr. Molnar said.

But a troubling aspect of the surge in informant calls is that many callers are criminals themselves, said Arthur J. Lurigio, the chairman of Loyola University's Criminal Justice Department. Some make a living by informing, he said.

Beyond anecdotal evidence, Mr. Lurigio said, there is no proof that offering rewards is a more efficient way to solve crimes than old-fashioned police work.

Often, even enormous rewards lead nowhere. The Globe, a competitor of The National Enquirer, offered a \$500,000 reward for information leading to the conviction of the killer of

JonBenet Ramsey, the 6-year-old beauty queen. The murder remains unsolved. (The National Enquirer offered her parents \$1 million to take a lie-detector test last year. They declined.)

### Lingering Mysteries

A \$10,000 reward offered by Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani has not helped to solve the disappearance of a couple from their loft in SoHo last November. Nor has anyone been arrested for the murder of Abe Lebewohl, the owner of a Manhattan delicatessen, two years ago. His family has offered a \$100,000 reward.

"These cases are hard to explain because calls are generated, but they just haven't solved the crimes," said Lieut. Richard Kuberski, who heads New York's Crimestoppers program. "Sometimes their leads don't pan out and we have been on wild goose chases before, but a lot of our callers know what's going on in the street. They can get the ball rolling for us."

## Drawing a Line Then Crossing It

continued from page 9

agree on some points of belief, as happened last month, then why not scientists and theologians? The well-heeled John Templeton Foundation has embarked on a plan to establish science-and-religion programs at universities throughout the world. Last month, it underwrote a multi-million dollar conference at Berkeley called "Science and the Spiritual Quest," seeking to find common ground.

This is quite a change from the days when a bold new theory could land a scientist before an ecclesiastical tribunal. Even the most devout know that science is here to stay. Any religion that outrightly rejects science's most powerful theories — like evolution and the big bang — will find itself relegated to society's fringes. For the churches, part of the motivation for "dialogue," as they like to call it, is purely strategic: religion needs to secure a niche for itself in an increasingly scientific world.

And some theologians may feel that science, for all its confident airs, has fallen into an uncharacteristically vulnerable position, with more of its practitioners willing to admit that their picture of the universe is far from complete. In counterpoint to the heady declarations about physicists finding God is a quieter chorus of scientists agonizing over how little of the infinite cosmos puny human brains may ever really understand. The philanthropic Alfred P. Sloan Foundation has even launched a program to plumb the limits of science — "unknowability," as the effort is sometimes called. If some scientists are admitting that they can't find all the answers, then maybe it is time to talk.

Lingering in the background of some of this soul-searching is post-modern philosophy, with its message that all belief systems, scientific and religious, are just human constructions. This kind of thinking has recently been making inroads in some theological schools and seminaries, as it has in university English departments. Through this lens, science is just one more religion; the Periodic Table of the Elements and the Apostle's Creed are just two more texts to deconstruct.

Most religious leaders reject post-modern relativism as a dangerous threat to moral certainty, and scientists find it as obnoxious as biblical creationism and the repackaged medieval sorcery hawked by the New Age prophets of Sedona and Santa Fe. For that matter, very few scientists, even those with strong religious beliefs, have jumped on the reconciliation bandwagon. In the lab and the

lecture halls they still diligently uphold the strict quarantine between the tentative truths derived through hypothesis and experiment and the unshakable convictions that spring from faith. What business do scientists have in trying to shore up religion's received wisdom? And is any church going to abandon a doctrine because it doesn't stand up to experiment? Push science and religion too close enough together and they repel as surely as oil and water.

### A Tenacious Hope

Why then do they keep making forays into each other's hinterlands? And why do some people feel the need not just to cross over the border but to tear it down?

Some of these yearnings surely spring from the human compulsion to build all-embracing explanations. It's hard to abandon the hope for a system that accounts for everything, from why there is something instead of nothing to how snowflakes form. If one is true to this belief, then science must ultimately subsume religion or vice versa — at least in one's own mind. The truth, dividing up the spoils, would be just temporary and tactical, a holding action in the march to tell the ultimate story.

But when it comes to finding final answers, seekers — religious and scientific — know deep down that there are weaknesses in both their approaches. The teachings of any religion ultimately come from ancient revelations by people who said they were prophets and heard the voice of God. These truths can be embraced as absolute and timeless, but they are necessarily based on a leap of faith — the very source of religion's strength. What if the prophets turn out to be wrong? Or nonexistent?

Science's weakness is also its strength: its knowledge is, by definition, forever tentative, subject to constant revision. No matter how compelling a theory seems, there is always the possibility of a new finding that will shake and even overturn what seemed like solid ground. The burden of faith is lighter and the path to understanding surer, but the journey can never end.

Given the trade-offs of both approaches, it's no wonder that each side is sometimes a little envious of the other. It's all part of the curse of never really know-

UNPUBLISHED



## ECONOMY

## Stefanie Powers: Lights! Camera! Cautious Investing

By GERALDINE FABRIKANT

WHAT was Stefanie Powers, the vivacious redhead who starred in "Hart to Hart" and "The Girl from U.N.C.L.E.," doing as host of a seven-part public-television series on personal finance sponsored by Merrill Lynch?

After all, the public knows Ms. Powers as either the strong-willed beauty in the 1979-85 TV show about a wealthy husband-and-wife amateur detective team, or as the mini-skirted secret agent April Dancer in the 1960's spy spoof. Whether traipsing through mansions and five-star hotels in "Hart to Hart" or flying off to a Greek island with a dachshund whose fleas carried an antidote to an insidious poison in "The Girl from U.N.C.L.E.," she oozed glamour and independence, not investment expertise.

But there was Ms. Powers, now 55, on PBS last March, advising people how to plan their financial futures. And as a director on the boards of two multimillion-dollar mutual funds, she had some credentials that helped justify her appearance.

If her evolution from globe-trotting adventuress to financial sophisticate seems a bit odd, consider this: In both roles, she hangs out with reassuring mentors, picks their brains, listens attentively to their answers and can draw smart conclusions.

On the screen, she always managed to get herself out of tight spots by the end of the episode. In real life, Ms. Powers hasn't found it so easy to organize her own finances. But over the years, she has learned that asking many questions, even seemingly dumb ones, can pay off if she puts them to the right people.

Indeed, Jon B. Lovelace, vice chairman of Capital Research and Management, the investment manager of the American Funds family of mutual funds, credits her lack of fear in asking the most obvious questions with his decision to start two of the funds.

Ms. Powers was introduced to Mr. Lovelace in 1984, through a friend who worked in Capital Research's Hong Kong office. As she and Mr. Lovelace became friends, she queried him on ways to invest the assets of the William Holden Wildlife Foundation, established in memory of the film star who had been her companion; she is the foundation's chairwoman.

She was interested in investing some of the money in stocks, but didn't want to expose herself to too much risk, recalls Mr. Lovelace, now 71. "Like many people, she had the following objectives: she wanted a good level of income, but also growth of income to protect against inflation, but she wanted to minimize the risk if stock prices went down."

Mr. Lovelace has built American Funds into the nation's third-largest mutual funds family, after Fidelity

and Vanguard, with \$250 billion of assets under management. Yet for all his expertise, he was not put off by Ms. Powers's seemingly simplistic approach. On the contrary, his instincts told him that many other investors might be thinking along the same lines.

"I remember distinctly that I was at a meeting at Stanford University — it was about 1986 — where I was on the advisory board of the business school," he said. "I was thinking about Stefanie's objectives for the foundation, and for herself, and the idea came for a fund that would deliver above-average and growing income with reduced risk in declining market periods and reasonable participation in rising markets."

With those goals in mind, he began the Capital Income Builder fund in 1987. Six years later, the company started the Capital World Growth and Income fund. Each has nearly \$8 billion in assets. Though both have trailed Standard & Poor's 500-stock index, they have outperformed the median returns for funds of their type in the last few years.

Moreover, concluding that she made a good representative for ordinary investors, Mr. Lovelace asked her to join the board of both funds. "A lot of meetings drift into jargon, and Stefanie is a very good question-asker," he said.

At first, Ms. Powers said, the prospect of taking on such responsibilities weighed heavily on her. But she soon overcame her nervousness and accepted the offer.

"I used to qualify my questions by saying, 'Here is this dumb question,'" Ms. Powers recalled in an interview at her ranch-style home in Benedict Canyon, a celebrity-filled area of Beverly Hills, Calif. "I did not do it so much to make them feel better but because I was insecure about myself. Today I am less insecure. I am more able to say, 'Excuse me, I don't understand that, and if I don't, how can the average investor?'"

That kind of common-sense attitude is likely to resonate with many people in today's dizzying investment environment of more than 5,000 mutual funds and rampant fears that the seven-year-old bull market will soon stumble.

If it does, Ms. Powers's ingrained caution should protect her against disaster. She didn't even tiptoe into the stock market until the late 1980's, when she put some money for herself, as well as the foundation, in Capital's mutual funds. Since then, she has diversified by turning over the management of a large chunk of her assets to Barbara Tarmy at Warburg Pincus Asset Management, where the minimum portfolios are about \$5 million.

In addition, she maintains extensive real estate holdings, including homes in London and Kenya and a part-interest in a horse farm on Long Island that is about to be sold.

Ms. Powers didn't specify her net worth, but indicated that it was in the area of \$10 million. She says she earned less than \$1 million on a deal she negotiated for a share of the profits of the later episodes of her best-known project, "Hart to Hart."

Ms. Powers bought her Benedict Canyon home on a half-acre lot in 1970 for \$125,000; she estimates that it is now worth about \$1 million. She says the mews house she owns in the upscale Anslow Gardens section of London is probably worth less than \$1 million.

She is also a part-owner of a horse farm in Bridgehampton, N.Y. — a result of a longtime passion for horses. That passion later blossomed into a love affair with polo, a sport she took up as part of a fund-raising effort for the wildlife foundation.

She and her partners are in the process of selling the farm, but she continues to maintain four polo ponies in Kenya and five in England.

Ms. Powers won't say how much she has spent on the ponies, but they don't come cheap. Judith Balaban Quine, co-author with Ms. Powers of a 1985 exercise-and-health book, said her friend had been "extremely methodical" in keeping down the costs of what can be an exorbitantly expensive hobby. Even so, Ms. Powers described her love of polo as "my one folly."

Otherwise, her financial endeavor-

ors have been defined by caution — a caution with deep roots, including a rocky first marriage at age 21 to the actor Gary Lockwood. While she was making her name playing a secret agent, Mr. Lockwood, she said, played the head-of-the-household role that was expected of men in those days. "He dominated everything and made all the financial decisions," she said, and the couple ended up with "huge debt."

Their most disastrous move was to buy coastal land that was subsequently put under a state moratorium for development. They were forced to sell it at a loss to a state zoning commission, Ms. Powers said. "The commission ultimately paved it over with asphalt and made it into a parking lot," she said. "So much for ecology."

They had also bought houses in Malibu, which they planned to remodel and sell. That investment, too, suffered as a result of the development moratorium.

"When we were divorced, I owed a lot of money," Ms. Powers said. "I was 28 and I had nowhere to live. Luckily I was young enough to bounce back. Not everybody does."

The ordeal left her determined to achieve financial independence. As soon as she got her first post-divorce job in 1970, she bought the Benedict Canyon house that she still occupies and that she has filled with African artifacts and mementos of her trips around the world with Mr. Holden. (Ms. Powers is now married to a French businessman, Patrick de la Chesnais, who spends the bulk of his time in France but meets her periodically at one or another of their homes.)

She remembers to the smallest detail the financial circumstances of that first big purchase. The house, she said, was rented to David Steinberg, the comedian-director, and his wife. "But I put \$25,000 down and took a mortgage for \$100,000 in 1979 at 9.5 percent. They were paying \$1,500 a month, so the rent covered the mortgage. I bought it was because I had signed contracts to do two plays, so I knew I had some money coming. So I took the money from the first job to live on and the second job for the down payment."

About that time, her relationship with Mr. Holden began. Mr. Holden, who played romantic, manly figures on the screen, won an Oscar in 1953 for his role in "Stalag 17," but was perhaps best known as Gloria Swanson's ill-fated lover in the 1950 film "Sunset Boulevard." While Ms. Powers was his frequent companion, she was always careful to keep her finances separate from his. She also pursued a doggedly conservative investment course, avoiding stocks and buying mostly real estate.

"I had a town house on Lantau Island in Hong Kong," she said. "But we did not buy stuff together. He had an apartment in Hong Kong and sold it. I had his enthusiasm, but they were my choices."

It was shortly after his death in 1981 at the age of 63 that Ms. Powers met Mr. Lovelace, whom she credits with "bullying" her into learning about investing.

"Jon would say, 'You can grasp it,'" Ms. Powers recalled. "And I would say that I wasn't educated in that way. And he would say, 'You have educated yourself.'"

While she began putting some of the William Holden Wildlife Foundation's funds — which now total \$3.7



Stefanie Powers at her home in the Benedict Canyon area of Beverly Hills, Calif., with her dogs.

million — as well as some of her own money into mutual funds in the late 1980's, she waited until 1990 to open her account with Ms. Tarmy of Warburg. And Ms. Powers lost no time displaying the same inquisitiveness that had caught Mr. Lovelace's attention. "Any woman out working for herself and supporting herself is prone to ask a lot of questions," Ms. Tarmy said. "But Stefanie respects people's specialties and listens to the answers."

For example, Ms. Tarmy said, Ms. Powers recently proposed buying stock in Zonagen, a small Texas company that makes a drug to treat male impotence. Ms. Tarmy pointed out that Ms. Powers already owned shares of Pfizer, which makes Viagra, the wildly popular anti-impotence medication, and didn't need to increase her exposure in that field. "We did buy some Zonagen, but very little," Ms. Tarmy said. The investment didn't pan out and Ms. Powers quickly sold it, she added.

Another time, Ms. Powers, who speaks seven languages and travels widely, wanted to put some money in a private placement she had heard about from a friend; the move would have given her an interest in a deep-water port in Wuhan, a city in central China. Ms. Tarmy said no to the idea because such deals can sometimes tie up an investor's money for years.

"I have always encouraged Stefanie to be very liquid," Ms. Tarmy said. "I have seen too many people get involved in deals where they can't get their money out. In the entertainment business, which is so unpredictable, being liquid gives you freedom to make choices. Otherwise she might have to do jobs that are not

good for her reputation or image."

SOMETIMES, Ms. Powers hits a home run. Last September, she proposed buying stock in Dell Computer. Ms. Tarmy recalled, "and I agreed it was well positioned in its marketplace." Was it ever: Since then, Dell's stock has more than doubled, to \$100.8125 a share on Friday from \$43.

While the company of financial professionals like Mr. Lovelace and Ms. Tarmy has undoubtedly bolstered her self-confidence, Ms. Powers says she has also come to value her own opinions more than she used to — in part because she has seen that experts in many arenas don't necessarily have all the answers.

"I certainly was not educated in anything financial," said Ms. Powers, who began studying acting at the age of 15. "But I learned that everything develops a mystique" at big institutions. She said: "The attitude is, 'Oh no, you can't do that. Let us do it. We are experts. You must not do your own taxes because they are so complicated.'"

"In my life, I have entered into the sanctum sanctorum of so many different places, but they really didn't know that much," Ms. Powers continued. "I don't want to blow too many people out of the water, but some years ago, I did a book for Simon & Schuster," referring to "Stefanie Powers: Superlife," the book she wrote with Ms. Quine. "I thought: 'Oh, gosh, I am at this great big publishing house. They know exactly what to do.' I can tell you they had not a clue about how to do things."

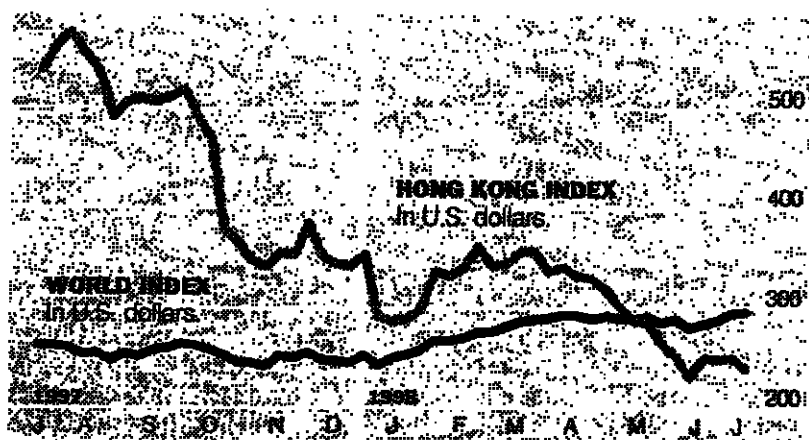


With Robert Wagner in "Hart to Hart" (1979-84).



In "The Girl From U.N.C.L.E.," the 1960s spy spoof.

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS



Prepared by Goldman, Sachs & Co. using data derived from the Financial Times/Standard & Poor's Actuaries World Indices, a measure of stock market performance. The FT indices are compiled jointly by The Financial Times Limited, Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's, in conjunction with the Institute of Actuaries and Faculty of Actuaries.

Country	IN U.S. DOLLARS				IN LOCAL CURR.			
	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.	
Australia	194.72	-0.4	20	-2.7	16	3.76	210.68	3.1
Austria	231.45	-1.2	23	22.4	11	1.55	218.63	23.8
Belgium	378.31	-0.0	16	48.7	2	1.96	349.86	50.5
Brazil	224.58	2.4	4	-5.8	19	2.13	479.85	-2.0
Britain	379.72	-1.8	24	14.5	14	2.89	344.87	15.4
Canada	232.75	-0.3	18	9.6	15	1.63	249.13	13.2
Denmark	513.87	1.9	7	14.9	13	1.34	483.91	16.1
Finland	459.16	-0.9	21	64.9	1	1.72	532.62	67.3
France	326.39	-0.9	22	37.2	5	1.88	313.97	39.0
Germany	309.89	0.9	11	35.1	7	1.14	292.94	36.6
Hong Kong	240.42	-4.5	26	-32.7	25	6.55	239.19	-32.7
Indonesia	29.75	-6.7	29	-55.0	28	2.42	279.27	25.4
Ireland	547.28	2.0	6	36.3	6	1.74	557.30	40.4
Italy	169.97	3.4	3	44.5	4	1.30	227.53	46.5
Japan	91.54	-3.5	25	-3.9	17	0.97	81.57	4.2
Malaysia	108.37	-11.3	30	-34.1	26	3.54	177.81	-27.9
Mexico	1,449.37	1.9	8	-19.6	23	1.94	1,493.02	-10.7
Netherlands	525.78	-0.2	17	28.3	8	1.91	491.87	29.7
New Zealand	62.38	0.9	12	-18.4	21	4.73	64.40	-7.8
Norway	304.41	0.2	15	-7	18	1.96	318.70	-0.3
Philippines	74.58	-5.5	28	-6.0	20	1.10	155.74	-1.3
Singapore	145.27	-5.2	27	-35.5	27	2.62	115.58	-33.9
South Africa	214.58	-0.4	19	-19.1	22	2.98	301.80	6.9
Spain	398.64	1.1	10	46.7	3	1.63	486.09	48.5
Sweden	597.64	0.4	14	27.3	9	1.64	713.77	29.4
Switzerland	418.38	0.8	13	22.8	10	1.04	398.59	29.3
Thailand	13.14	2.2	5	-31.9	24	12.44	21.40	-40.7
United States	476.74	1.7	9	20.3	12	1.36	476.74	20.3

## COMPOSITE INDICES

	Index	Week % Chg.	Week Rank	YTD % Chg.	Index	Week % Chg.	YTD % Chg.
Europe	368.30	-0.1	26.7	1.93	352.22	28.6	
Pacific Basin	97.23	-3.4	-8.2	1.72	86.95	-3	
Europe/Pacific	209.38	-1.0	14.9	1.87	187.10	18.4	
World	296.94	0.4	17.0	1.80	275.40	18.9	

Sources: Goldman, Sachs & Co. Exchange rates as of Friday's London close. © 1998 The Financial Times Ltd., Goldman, Sachs & Co. and Standard & Poor's.

## CURRENCIES

Exchange rate	Friday	Last Friday	Week % Chg.	Year Ago
Japanese yen to the U.S. dollar	140.93	140.70	+0.16	114.19
German marks to the U.S. dollar	1.8180	1.8210	-0.16	1.7825
Canadian dollars to the U.S. dollar	6.0900	1.4677	+0.71	1.3701
U.S. dollars to the British pound	1.6327	1.6588	-1.57	1.6939

Source: Bloomberg Financial Markets; exchange rates as of Friday's New York close.

## July 6-10: Most Stock Indexes Rise, Though Asia Continues to Stumble

## PRICES

DOMESTIC EQUITIES	
Broad market	Up 1.56%
S. & P. 500 index	1,164.33
Blue chips	Up 0.89%
Dow 30 industrials	9,105.74
Small capitalization	Up 0.03%
Russell 2000 index	458.43

## DOMESTIC BONDS

Treasuries	Up 0.08%
Ryan Labs Total Return	222.84
Municipals	Up 0.07%
Bond Buyer index	124.28
Corporates	Up 0.10%
Merrill Lynch Master index	979.78

## AROUND THE WORLD

European stocks	Up 0.55%
F.T.-Actuaries Europe	366.30
Asian stocks	Down 2.74%
F.T.-Actuaries Pacific Basin	97.23
Gold	Down 1.15%
New York cash price	\$291.60

Foreign indexes are given in dollar terms.

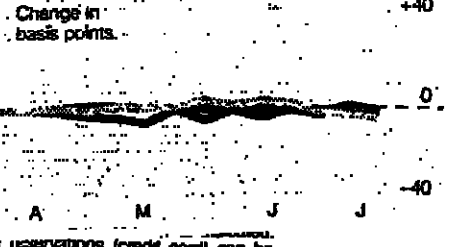
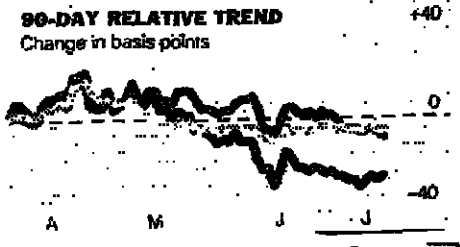
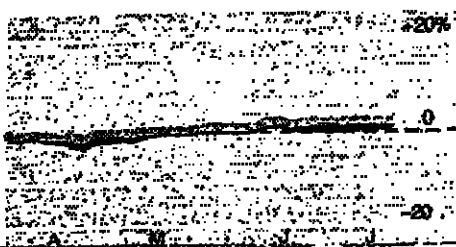
## YIELDS

BONDS	
Long bonds	5.62%
30-year Treasuries	Up 2 basis pts.
Notes	5.39%
2-year Treasuries	Down 4 basis pts.
Municipals	5.21%
Bond Buyer index	Unchanged

100 basis points = 1 percentage point

## OTHER INVESTMENTS

Money market funds	5.02%
Taxable average	Down 2 basis pts.
Bank C.D.'s	4.95%
1-year small savers	Unchanged
Stocks	1.38%
S. & P. 500 dividend yield	Down 2 b.p.



Sources: Bank Rate Monitor; Bloomberg Financial Markets; The Bond Buyer; Datastream; Goldman, Sachs; IBC's Money Fund Report; Merrill Lynch; Standard & Poor's; Ryan Labs



# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## Mugging the Environment

Since sweeping into Washington in 1995, the Contract-With-America Republicans have tried every legislative trick in the book to undermine the nation's environmental laws. Heroic efforts by moderate House Republicans and timely Presidential vetoes have held them off. But the G.O.P. contractors are a patient bunch, and after lying around in the weeds for a while, they have now loaded up two big appropriation bills with nearly 20 anti-environmental riders. None of these riders challenge any basic law, but collectively they threaten the nation's struggle to clean its air and water, restore important fisheries and protect its public lands. The moderates must try to sanitize these bills. If that fails, Mr. Clinton should veto them if they reach his desk in anything like their present form.

The rider that most offends the White House was attached by the House Appropriations Committee to a bill providing funding for the Environmental Protection Agency. It would bar the agency from spending any money to carry out the global warming agreement negotiated in Japan last year until the Senate approves the treaty. Read literally, this provision could prevent the Administration from encouraging industry to take purely voluntary steps to reduce carbon dioxide before the treaty becomes binding. This is truly retrograde thinking, not least because it would discourage energy-saving measures that would make sense even if global warming did not exist.

Most of the other riders fall into the category of regional mischief-making, an area in which Alaska's Congressional delegation is the undisputed champion. Senators Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski and Representative Don Young have burdened the Interior Department spending bill with

provisions that would increase logging in the Tongass National Forest, prevent the National Park Service from phasing out commercial fishing in Glacier Bay National Park and authorize new road construction through the Chugach National Forest and the Izembek National Wildlife Refuge.

The Izembek road has assumed talismanic significance to both sides. Environmentalists say it would be the first road built through a designated wilderness area in 34 years, and thus a terrible precedent. The Alaska delegation says the road is needed to transport isolated villagers to modern hospitals. There may be room for argument here, but Mr. Stevens, the feared chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, seemed in no mood for deliberation when he warned his colleagues that he would not easily forgo a vote against the bill.

Other Westerners have inserted provisions that would delay modest but useful efforts to improve the health of the national forests and minimize harmful grazing and mining practices on Federal lands. But the worst rider of all comes from Senator Slade Gorton, a Washington Republican who always seems to be in the vicinity of bad ideas. It would require specific Congressional approval for any changes in the operation of any dam, public or private, in the Columbia River watershed — effectively overriding all other environmental protections and dealing a huge blow to efforts to restore salmon runs in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. Gorton's audacity would never survive a separate vote, so he hopes to sneak it through as part of a larger spending bill. If Mr. Gorton succeeds, President Clinton must intervene. The Gorton rider alone is worth a veto.

## Switzerland's Unpaid Debt

Time is running out for Switzerland and its banks to compensate elderly Holocaust survivors for the sickening profits Swiss institutions made from financing the Nazi war machine and holding on to funds deposited by Holocaust victims. But efforts by Switzerland's leading commercial banks and Jewish organizations to negotiate a fair settlement have broken down, largely because the Swiss Government refuses to contribute adequately to a compensation package. The breakdown has led New York City and other American municipal and state governments to threaten a series of escalating financial penalties on the banks, beginning Sept. 1.

The proposed penalties, which include denying Swiss banks the chance to bid for municipal and state deposits and underwriting fees, are misconceived. They would mainly punish the commercial banks, when in recent months the main obstacle to a settlement has been the Swiss Government. Further, by injecting local governments into a foreign-policy issue, the sanctions will make it harder for Washington to persuade the Swiss Government to pay its fair share.

Swiss financial institutions helped Nazi Germany convert the gold it stole from individuals and conquered countries into foreign exchange for buying war supplies. Most of these gold transactions were done by Switzerland's central bank, but the commercial banks were also involved. Swiss commercial banks also shamelessly betrayed the trust of Europe's doomed Jews, keeping for themselves the money left behind by depositors who died in the Holocaust. For decades, the banks made no serious effort to find family members or other survivors.

Only recently, and in response to outside pressure, have the banks even discussed reasonable compensation. The Swiss Government lags badly behind.

For the past year, a commission led by Paul Voickner, the former Federal Reserve chairman, has been reconstructing the records of prewar Swiss bank accounts to determine how much money, in current dollars with interest, is owed to Holocaust victims and their families. An authoritative estimate is expected by the end of this year and the Swiss banks have committed themselves to pay in full. Meanwhile, Swiss banks, the Swiss Government and other Swiss institutions have paid \$200 million into a special compensation fund for aging and destitute Holocaust survivors.

The current dispute concerns a so-called rough justice fund to compensate Holocaust survivors for Switzerland's financial transactions with the Nazis, like gold conversions and loans to factories employing slave labor. The two main Swiss banks in America, UBS and Credit Suisse, have offered to make combined payments of an additional \$530 million to settle these claims. The Swiss Government refuses to make any further contributions.

New York City's Comptroller, Alan Revesi, leads the group of local financial officers who are now planning to impose sanctions. They have no easy ways of pressuring the Swiss Government directly and hope that by putting pressure on the commercial banks, they can somehow produce a more generous settlement. But the better way to do that would be through continued negotiations, backed up by diplomatic pressure from Washington and the threat of legal action in American courts.

Editorial Observer/TINA ROSENBERG

## Helping Them Make It Through the Night

It would be hard to find anyone in New York more marginalized in more ways than Ali Forney. He was homeless, black, gay, 22, and a crack addict who made money and found shelter through prostitution, often wearing a dress, heels and a wig. In December he was shot in the head, the third young transgender prostitute murdered in Harlem in 14 months. All the cases are unsolved.

Those who did not know him might miss the human being under all those labels. But at his memorial, held at a Times Square church, 70 friends and relatives gathered to remember a complex man. Six months before his death, he closed the annual talent show at SafeSpace, a center for homeless youth, with a gospel song and a prayer, preaching that "God loves everybody for who they are." He was proudly H.I.V. negative, no mean feat for someone in his line of work, and spent many nights working with social service organizations in the gay bars and piers of the West Village and Times Square, dispensing condoms and talking about safe sex and places young people could get meals, showers, drug treatment, medical care and counseling.

Many people and institutions failed Ali Forney in his short life, not least Mr. Forney himself. But among

### A Times Square revival sends homeless youths into the shadows.

them was the city of New York. The city's quality-of-life initiative and the development of Times Square have inadvertently pushed homeless youths out of their traditional haunts. They now populate a lonelier, and hence more dangerous, diaspora in areas such as Harlem, and are much harder for the nightly patrols of outreach workers to find and help.

No one knows how many homeless teen-agers and young adults there are in New York City, but state and city studies a few years ago said between 12,000 and 20,000. People who work with them say their ranks are swelling due to cuts in services and the coming of age of children from families ravaged by the mid-1980's crack epidemic. The youth population in general is also growing. The vast majority of homeless youths are from New York, and are black or Hispanic. Many run away from foster care. Forty percent are gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender, a term for people who feel

they belong to the opposite sex. This group is disproportionately homeless because their families sometimes kick them out, and they are often unwelcome and even assaulted in their schools and foster homes.

Most homeless young people use drugs, but researchers warn against concluding that drug abuse leads to homelessness. Michael Clatts, a medical anthropologist commissioned by the Giuliani administration to study New York's homeless teen-agers last year, says it is the other way around — most began using drugs only after reaching the street. They also turn to dealing, and car theft, and many become prostitutes to make money and have a place to sleep. They get AIDS — teen-agers now acquire H.I.V. at a faster rate than any other group. And few young people who spend nights on the street or in abandoned buildings have the stability to kick drugs or find a job.

Although shelter is their most basic need, they do not fit in any city shelter program. They are scared of the giant, dangerous shelters that house adults and need smaller group homes with help for people who may be adults chronologically but not emotionally. But youth programs will not house anyone over 18. The city has only about 400 beds designed

## Do Students Need the Liberal Arts?

To the Editor:

Ellen Ullman ("Needed: Techies Who Know Shakespeare," Op-Ed, July 8) argues that computer programming can be self-taught and that undergraduates should focus on the humanities and social sciences, with a few programming courses.

The rapid changes in computer technology may appear to support such an argument, since computer languages taught today in college courses may well be outdated in four years. There is, however, more to a computer science degree. Computer science majors learn about the theory of computation, algorithm design and analysis, compiler theory, network protocol design and data base theory. Computer languages and programming paradigms change often, but the underlying computational model and theory have not changed in 40 years.

ALEXANDER V. KONSTANTINOU

New York, July 8, 1998  
The writer is a doctoral candidate in computer science at Columbia University.

To the Editor:

Ellen Ullman (Op-Ed, July 8) is right, of course, when she suggests that college students who major in computer science in the hopes of improving their future earnings could profit from studying Shakespeare. But let's not forget that students majoring in other disciplines could also profit from studying computer science.

Computer science courses — and engineering courses in general — teach that there is more to mastering an idea than just being able to talk about it. You have to understand it well enough to make your application work. That is not a habit of mind most other courses seem to develop.

One reason to go to college is to develop different habits of mind. If one happens to be useful, and capable of turning you a profit, so much the better.

PETER KUGEL

Cambridge, Mass., July 8, 1998  
The writer teaches computer science at Boston College.

To the Editor:

I, like Ellen Ullman (Op-Ed, July 8), come from the well-read and liberal arts-educated generation of computer programmers from the 1970's. Unfortunately, the programming skill we developed on our own while discussing Shakespeare at the water cooler led to poorly designed software

riddled with errors. We also planted the multibillion-dollar "Year 2000 problem" time bomb.

University computer science programs added craft to what was once an undisciplined art. While I, too, lament the decline in interest in the humanities, an issue not limited to technology professionals, I would rather have a programmer design a reliable air traffic control system than tell me in French why it's not working.

Pleasantville, N.Y., July 8, 1998  
The writer is chairman, information systems dept., Pace University.

To the Editor:

Ellen Ullman, a software engineer, notes (Op-Ed, July 8) that computer literacy and literacy are not the same thing. My college adviser, chairman of the English department and a champion of the liberal arts, used to say one went to college to "learn to be someone" and learning "to do something" was for later.

Computer education reverses that order. The obvious problem is that those who learn only to do something like program computers can't participate in the range of interaction that a well-rounded education affords.

It is well to know where to find information in the vast storehouse that is the Internet. But if one doesn't know how bits of information connect to form the bigger picture of human life, it does little good.

Those skilled in computers without a liberally educated mind may be gatekeepers to the world of information but aren't beneficiaries of its power.

JOHN-MANUEL ANDRIOTE

Washington, July 8, 1998

To the Editor:

As a Unix systems administrator with a bachelor's degree in English and philosophy, I was interested in Ellen Ullman's July 8 Op-Ed article. But being myself a techie who knows Shakespeare, I was disappointed that Ms. Ullman seems to consider a liberal arts education superior to a more technical degree.

While I would never claim that a liberal arts education is inferior to a degree in computer science, neither is it superior. Technical degrees award depth of study, while most liberal arts degrees reward breadth of study. Society needs both broad and deep thinkers to succeed, as does the computing profession.

JON LASSER

Baltimore, July 8, 1998



Pamela Roth

### One Unheroic Cowboy

To the Editor:

Your tribute to Roy Rogers ("A Cowboy's Trail," editorial, July 7) struck me as remarkable, but for reasons unintended by the piece itself.

Your eloquent description of the mythical cowboy, who is "whatever we want him to be whenever we need to imagine him," and "rides in from somewhere else, driving cattle, chasing badmen, fleeing the past or simply mulling over the landscape as it looks from the back of a horse," not only illustrated the appeal of the deceased screen icon but also described perfectly the allure of the Marlboro Man.

In doing so, it highlighted the brilliance, if immortality, of the legendary advertiser Leo Burnett, who in the 1950's recast Marlboro from a "women's" cigarette to a macho brand that has become the top seller among children and teen-agers as well as adults.

CLIFFORD E. DOUGLAS

Ann Arbor, Mich., July 8, 1998

### Hamilton Was True Architect of Modern U.S.

To the Editor:

Alexander Hamilton is the only principal founder of our country who perceived and programmed the United States to become an industrial and military power (Letters, July 8). Toward these goals he advocated an energetic Presidency, "manufactures" and the "spirit of enterprise." He financed the debt, created a nation-

### Danger of Encryption

To the Editor:

Re "Privacy in the Digital Age" (editorial, July 6): No law enforcement agency is "trying hard to prevent the growing use of encryption." But encryption represents a serious public safety concern. We are open to any solution that recognizes that it is the ability to collect electronic evidence that has allowed us to prevent airliners from being bombed and to put major drug dealers behind bars.

Key escrow is one possible solution. There are others, and certainly a statutory scheme can be devised that will all but eliminate any risk of abuse by law enforcement. But if we do not allow for court-ordered access, for the first time in the history of this country a court order for seizure of evidence will be an absolute nullity.

We want to work with industry on a real solution, recognizing that those who acquire encryption over the Internet or from abroad naively make assumptions about the security it affords. We are not fighting encryption, but we know what will happen if technology cannot be made to work for law enforcement as it works for criminals and terrorists.

LOUIS J. FREEMAN

Dir., Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, July 10, 1998

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## To Protect the Flag, Trust in Patriotism

To the Editor:

Re "Senators Hear Pitch for Flag-Burning Ban" (news article, July 9): Tommy Lasorda's recollection of Rick Monday of the Chicago Cubs rescuing the flag from being burned at a baseball game, and of the fans then standing to sing "God Bless America," is evidence as to why an amendment against flag desecration is unnecessary.

The men who began to burn the flag turned the ball park into a political forum. But whose acts were adulated and whose politics persevered? The fans immediately recognized the act of Mr. Monday — not that of the flag burners — as heroic, and then reacted with the kind of patriotism Mr. Lasorda admires.

The response by the fans shows that the flag is best protected by the willing political support of the citizens of the United States. When the flag can no longer rely on that, not even an amendment will be able to protect it.

STEVEN A. GERENCSEK

South Bend, Ind., July 10, 1998

### Old Glory as Pitchman

To the Editor:

Re "Senators Hear Pitch for Flag-Burning Ban" (news article, July 9):

Last weekend, in celebration of Independence Day, the streets of Milwaukee were lined with small American flags. Beneath each flag was an advertisement for a real-estate company. If Tommy Lasorda, Senator Orrin G. Hatch and others who support an amendment banning flag burning were truly concerned about America's most prominent symbol, they would focus their concerns on those who use the flag to sell everything from used cars to baseball teams.

Surely using the flag to push a product cheapens the symbol far more than using it to make a political statement — even a statement one disagrees with.

MARK CASSELL

Milwaukee, July 9, 1998

### All in the Spirit

To the Editor:

Re "Senators Hear Pitch for Flag-Burning Ban" (news article, July 9): It is unfortunate that Congress is taking a repressive approach toward flag burning. If there are people in this country disturbed enough to desecrate the flag, there are surely enough people, like Rick Monday and the attendees of the 1976 Cubs-Dodgers game at which a flag was saved from burning, to find it abhorrent.

The airing of grievances, no matter how loathsome they may seem, is in keeping with the best tradition of the United States. If one protest is selectively repressed, a precedent is established for others to be repressed as well.

AARON YUNIS

Roslyn Heights, N.Y., July 9, 1998

### Hamilton Was True Architect of Modern U.S.

al bank, established the Coast Guard, reformed the armed services, proposed the military and naval academies and an intelligence community.

Clearly, Hamilton was the principal architect of the modern United States. Jefferson ruefully recalled after Hamilton's death, "We were like two cocks in a pit." He put Hamilton's bust in the entry hall to Monticello, where it still stands. Perhaps Michael Lind's proposed memorial to Hamilton (Op-Ed, July 3) should be adjacent to, or opposite, the Jefferson Memorial along the Tidal Basin.

R. GORDON HOXIE

New York, July 8, 1998

The writer is president emeritus, Center for the Study of the Presidency.

To the Editor:

Joyce Appleby (Letter, July 8) is right to note that Alexander Hamilton was no friend of democracy. However, she is too quick to deny Hamilton credit for the Federalist Papers on the grounds that "the great ones" were written by Madison.

To Hamilton we owe not only the defense of Presidential power in Federalist No. 70 (with its famous call for "energy in the executive"), but the key numbers, 21 to 36, in which Hamilton attacked the Articles of Confederation for creating a weak and quarrelsome national government and defended the Constitution as necessary to further our common interests as a nation: the common defense, public peace, regulation of commerce and foreign affairs. The centralizing doctrine of these papers may not be popular in this era of states' rights, but perhaps it takes an aristocrat from our past to tell us things that are not popular but still true.

ANDREW SABL

Nashville, July 9, 1998

The writer is an assistant professor of political science at Vanderbilt University.

### Too Few Priests

To the Editor:

It is easy for Pope John Paul II to urge Roman Catholics to attend Sunday Mass (news article, July 8), especially in Rome, where one can be surrounded by hundreds of priests. Out here in the real world there is a serious shortage of male priests; those who remain increasingly preside over lackluster liturgies.

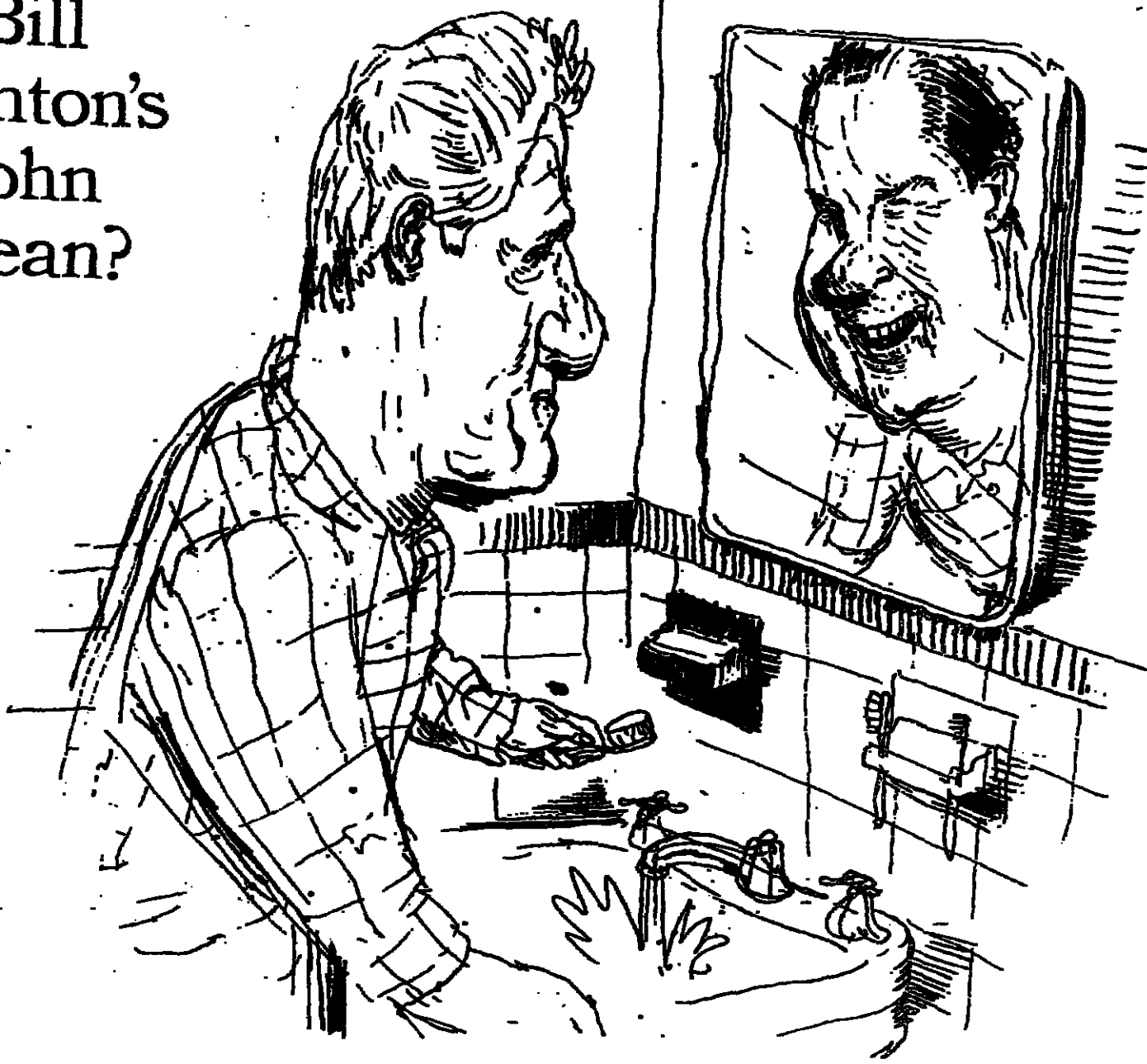
This situation could be alleviated by allowing married priests into the active ministry and by the Catholic church's recognition of female priests.

MARY LOUISE HARTMAN

Princeton, N.J., July 9, 1998



## Bill Clinton's John Dean?



By Charles McCarry

As the Federal grand jury continues to hear testimony relating to President Clinton — today Linda Tripp, tomorrow the Secret Service, next week maybe the White House lawyers — Matt Drudge, the Website muckraker, may have spoken the last word on the legal rituals Americans use to bedevil chief executives.

"All truths begin as hearsay," he observed in a speech at the National Press Club last month, and then asked, "At what point does it become news?"

The answer would seem to be shortly before it becomes evidence. Ms. Tripp has infuriated women and delighted cartoonists by taping Monica Lewinsky's telephone tales, and presumably is now engaged in turning girl talk into solemn testimony.

If Ms. Tripp's allegations are substantiated by the President's bodyguards, and if his in-house legal advisers are, in turn, compelled by the Supreme Court or by their own interests to describe their conversations with their client, what began as gossip could conceivably be transformed into a true bill of high crimes and misdemeanors.

It wouldn't be the first time a betrayed confidence has precipitated an uncontrollable cycle of events. Twenty-five years ago this summer, John Dean, the improbably boyish White House counsel, said that he had met with President Richard Nixon on at least 35 occasions to discuss coverage of White House involvement in the Watergate burglary.

Ms. Tripp is no John Dean, but she is to the investigation what Mr. Dean was to Watergate — the imperfect but indispensable star witness whose testimony could be relevant, or even wholly believable, in order to drive other secrets into the open.

Just as Mr. Dean's testimony set off a contagion of leaks, followed by other sworn statements by other White House figures, so have Ms.

Tripp's revelations brought forth other confidants of Ms. Lewinsky's, ready to reveal their own versions of her unhappy confessions.

There is a certain topicality, too, in the fact that Mr. Dean apparently did not feel that the confidentiality of conversations with the President was an overwhelming issue.

"Some may hope or think that I will become a scapegoat in the Watergate case," he said in press reports. "Anyone who believes this does not know me, know the true facts, nor understand our system of justice."

### Linda Tripp, the imperfect but indispensable star witness.

President Nixon understood that Mr. Dean's allegations, injected into an atmosphere already saturated with accusation, were potentially fatal to his presidency. But he knew something Mr. Dean did not — that their conversations had been secretly taped — and he firmly believed that the tapes would exonerate him. That was why he refused to destroy them.

In any event, Mr. Dean's testimony led to release of the tapes. But Nixon was destroyed not by anything he had said to Mr. Dean — prosecutors subpoenaed the wrong tapes, and others were missing — but by a murky suggestion made in an earlier conversation with H.R. Haldeman and apparently forgotten by Nixon until he listened to the tapes.

On June 23, 1972, Nixon gave Haldeman instructions that led to the Federal Bureau of Investigation being asked in the President's name to call off its inquiry on grounds that the Watergate burglary had been an operation of the Central Intelligence Agency.

This was a lie and an obstruction of justice.

However, Nixon's language was ambiguous, and at least one of his outside lawyers, James D. St. Clair,

did not at first believe that his words could be used in court to establish guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

As Nixon realized, that was not the point. The tape made it impossible to doubt that the President was the author of the cover-up, and this made it politically impossible for Republican leaders to vote against impeachment in the House or conviction in the Senate.

He resigned because he did not have the votes to survive, and no verdict of "not proved" could have rescued him.

Presidents are not ordinary defendants any more than they are ordinary citizens. In one of my novels, a fictitious Speaker of the House explains the reality to a fictitious lawyer who has been hired to defend an embattled, fictitious President.

"A President has no rights when he becomes a defendant in a case of impeachment, counselor," he says. "You'd better get yourself used to that idea."

Nixon understood this in real life, though he may never have gotten used to the idea. In conversation after conversation with Alexander Haig, with whom I co-wrote "Inner Circles," a 1982 book that was, in part, a memoir of Watergate as seen from inside the White House, the doomed President revealed the existentialist within himself.

His hard-won place in the world, even his posthumous place in history, had been wrenched from his grasp, and he saw that there was nothing he or any other human agent could do about it. In the end, presented by his own staff with a statement that he alone was responsible for concealing the June 23 tape, Nixon said: "The hell with it. It doesn't really matter. They can put out whatever they want."

It is difficult to imagine Mr. Clinton saying something like that. Any other differences between the two situations aside, Mr. Clinton and his advisers have done a far better job of fending off a rush to judgment than Nixon was able to do. He believed that the special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, was, to quote from "Inner Circles," "a zealot who was out to get him and would stop at nothing to do so."

There was never a possibility that Richard Nixon would turn the tables

on his nemesis in the way that Mr. Clinton has done in the case of Kenneth Starr. The independent prosecutor has been publicly transformed by one of the most brilliant agitprop operations in American history into a character out of Victor Hugo, remorseless and puritanical — in short, if one may paraphrase, a zealot who is out to get the President and will stop at nothing to do so.

Stopping at nothing is, of course, the mainspring of the process that was invented to expose Nixon. Investigators probed every aspect of Nixon's being except his sex life; hardly anyone supposed that he had one. But prosecutors investigated his finances, his taxes, his political funding, even the White House believed, a bizarre rumor that the President and his friend Bebe Rebozo secretly owned a toll bridge in the Bahamas.

"This guy Cox," Rebozo said, "is something else."

The process, as we are now discovering, has a life of its own, and like money in "Das Kapital," feeds on its own body.

The two Presidents, so dissimilar in most things but so alike in the way that their personalities have the power to enrage their enemies, may in the end be twinned in the history books by whatever mysterious, peculiarly American force singled them out for torment. Those who recoil from this paradox may take heart from the following historical tidbit:

Less than a month after Nixon's resignation, Henry Ruth, an assistant special prosecutor, wrote a memorandum to his Chief, Leon Jaworski, listing 10 items that were still under criminal investigation by their office.

"None of these matters at the moment rises to the level of our ability to prove even a probable criminal violation by Mr. Nixon," Mr. Ruth wrote.

In other words, after two years and more of investigations by three grand juries, a special Senate committee, the House Judiciary Committee and various other Congressional committees, not to mention an aroused media, Richard Nixon, of all people, may not have needed a pardon.

## In America BOB HERBERT

### Wrong Man at Rikers

The fingerprints didn't match. Last week I wrote about a city employee and part-time musician who was arrested a month ago for carrying an open can of beer in public. This is one of those so-called quality-of-life offenses that are enforced more vigorously in some neighborhoods than in others.

When Henry Johnson was picked up in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn on June 13, a routine check by police turned up a fugitive warrant from South Carolina. It said that Mr. Johnson, a 41-year-old father of two, was wanted on a drug charge. His nightmare was under way.

Mr. Johnson insisted he was innocent. He didn't have a criminal record. He'd never been to South Carolina, he said, except on a bus that was passing through. His relatives and his friends, the musicians with whom he played, his pastor and his fellow congregants at church all said that Henry Johnson was a hard-working man who was devoted to his kids and his music.

But investigators in the office of Brooklyn District Attorney Charles Hynes felt otherwise. The warrant had a correct former address for Mr. Johnson as well as his date of birth and Social Security number.

As late as last Tuesday an assistant district attorney was telling me, "This looks like the right guy."

That, of course, was the problem. Henry Johnson was taken off the street on June 13 and as the middle of July was approaching his fingerprints still hadn't been compared with those of the fugitive. Why? Because nobody in the District Attorney's office bothered to ask for a copy of the fingerprints from South Carolina.

The prints could have been faxed up in an instant, but they weren't requested until last week when I called the D.A.'s office and said I was doing a column about the case. And where was Mr. Johnson until last Monday? In jail on Rikers Island, where he was subjected to all the degradation that a stay in that sordid venue entails.

On Wednesday, a spokesman for Mr. Hynes admitted that a foul-up had occurred. The prints should have been matched immediately, he said. Filing error. The man should never have been dumped on Rikers. The prints, he said, would be compared forthwith.

But the bumbling continued. South Carolina faxed the fugitive's fingerprints to Brooklyn, but Mr. Johnson's prints, taken when he was booked on the beer charge, could not be found.

As he had finally been let out on bail, the D.A.'s office had to ask him to come in and be fingerprinted again.

On Friday the prints finally were compared. Mr. Johnson, who had spent the better part of a month in jail, was not the fugitive. The case against him was thrown out.

"I kept telling them it was not me," he said. "All they had to do was fax that fellow's fingerprints and march them up with mine and they would have seen it wasn't me. Instead they treated me like a criminal."

Mr. Johnson said his stay at Rikers was horrible. "I'd never been in jail before and I had a hard time," he said. "You have to be careful what you say and do. They will cut you up

### A simple fax proves his innocence.

for a piece of bread. They will fight you over the telephone. One day the guards raided the place, turned over everything, made us strip in front of them. I've never been through anything like that in my life. Whenever I had a visitor, when I came back I had to take off my clothes and stoop down and let somebody search me.

"At night, when you're supposed to be sleeping, the inmates would be doing whatever it is they wanted to do. I just tried to lay there and sleep, just to keep myself from getting into any confrontation with anybody."

"You could really have a nervous breakdown in there. I'm not in very good shape right now. It kind of messed up my head a wee taste, if you know what I mean."

On Friday afternoon, District Attorney Hynes, who is running for the Democratic nomination for Governor, said: "We were wrong, absolutely wrong with this case. It's embarrassing. I'm the last person in the world who wants the wrong person in jail."

He said the head of his trial division is putting in place "an extradition review process" to guard against similar foul-ups.

Meanwhile, no one knows who the real fugitive is, or what kind of identification he used to convince authorities that he was Henry Johnson.

## Liberties

MAUREEN DOWD

### TINA!

WASHINGTON Now that we have absorbed the thunderous news that Tina Brown is leaving The New Yorker to become a Miramax Multimedia Princess, we are all trying to figure out what, exactly, she will be doing.

Peter Kaplan, editor of The New York Observer, christened Ms. Brown "the guinea pig of synergy." Everyone has been babbling about her new "multimedia company," tossing around high-concept words like "synergy" and "content."

At the center of the new venture will be a monthly publication that Ms. Brown described as "a sizzling, 21st-century magazine... sophisticated and upscale." It will feature stories — or "content," as Ms. Brown says — that can be turned into movies, TV shows and books for Miramax and its parent company, Disney.

It sounds cozy and millennial. But questions linger: Does synergy exist? Isn't it just a sizzling synonym for monopoly? And what in heaven's name is content? Isn't it just a pretentious word for substance, which was, anyway, a pretentious word for ideas? Can content be synergized the way milk is homogenized? Isn't synergizing your content just setting up an assembly line to funnel more plots into the Disney pipeline?

In the spirit of synergy, perhaps Ms. Brown will call the new magazine TINA! Although it is touted as a non-fiction literary magazine, the Miramax sponsorship will insure that money-hungry writers shape their journalism into movie pitches, the kind you find in publications like Spec Script Marketplace and Spec Screenplay.

It's easy to picture the table of contents for TINA! — stories drawn from today's headlines, pitched as tomorrow's movies:

CONSORT. The Camilla Parker Bowles story. A supernatural thriller by Lillian Ross and Joe Eszterhas. "Cinderella" meets "Ghost." Wicked stepmother-in-waiting tries to win over sons of a beloved British princess, tragically killed in her prime. But the princess returns as a beautiful ghost to save her boys from the clutches of the prince-stealing, fox-hunting, vodka-and-tonic-guzzling vixen who ruined her marriage. Character-driven story. Fantasy collides with reality. Three hankies. Star vehicle for Kristin Scott Thomas and Helen Mirren.

THE INTERN. Beguiling White House intern falls into the clutches of an older man and older woman. An erotic thriller by Michael Isikoff.

"Clueless" meets "Reservoir Dogs." Set in the nation's capital, this

story has it all — sex, betrayal, intrigue. Perfect vehicle for aging male star and nubile ingénue. Juicy supporting roles for crazed prosecutor, girlfriend-from-hell and lawyer who loses his marbles in mad obsession with Barbara Walters. Cameos for Larry King and Tina Brown.

THE THIRD WAY. Bill Clinton and Tony Blair break the old mold and forge their own hip style of genera-

### Synergy meets 'Armageddon.'

tional politics. A New Age buddy story by Joe Klein and Sidney Blumenthal. "Thelma and Louise" meets "Scooby Doo." A true story of ambition and friendship between two impossibly young and handsome yuppies standing astride the cusp of a new millennium. Intelligent character-based drama, with copious dialogue, set against backdrop of exotic European locales. Two solid male leads, potential for Oscar and Nobel Peace Prize. Besides, Emma Thompson can pull a Patty Duke twin thing by playing Hillary and Cherie.

THE GUINEA PIG OF SYNERGY. A black comedy by Dick Morris and Harry Evans.

"My Fair Lady" meets "My Cousin Vinny." Stylish, cynical, contemporary story about greed, rivalry, synergy, ambition, social climbing, broken dreams and starting over.

Two tussling brothers in Hollywood decide to steal brainy, gorgeous, burned-out, Oxford-educated, tough-as-nails editrix from two tussling brothers in New York. Determined to buy themselves some Culture, the cut-throat entertainment moguls throw millions at the editrix to turn her into a glorified Hollywood D-girl, developing product and otherwise scrounging around for tony material to turn into tacky movies. Citizen Kane in Chanel. Tightly wound plot with suspenseful twists and explosive climaxes. Will our heroine ever realize synergy is dumb? Will she follow her agenda instead of her heart, and only figure out when it is too late, as did Time and CNN, that synergy is a recipe for disaster or mediocrity? Star vehicle for Kristin Scott Thomas! Potential merchandising tie-in for female action figure that is a cross between Mary Poppins and Rambo. Surprise ending. Designed for sequels.

## Parental Guidance Needed

By Bruce A. Lucero

ALEXANDRIA, Va. I am a doctor who performed some 45,000 abortions during 15 years in practice in Alabama. Even though I no longer perform abortions, I am still staunchly pro-choice.

But I find that I disagree with many in the pro-choice movement on the issue of parental notification laws for teen-agers. Specifically, I support the Child Custody Protection bill now being considered by Congress. Under the legislation, it would be illegal for anyone to accompany a minor across state lines for an abortion if that minor failed to meet the requirement for parental consent or notification in her home state.

The legislation, which the House is scheduled to vote on this week, is important not only to the health of teen-age girls, but to the pro-choice

Bruce A. Lucero, a doctor, is the former owner of the New Woman, All-Health Care Clinic in Birmingham.

movement as well.

Opponents of the measure believe that the bill would simply extend the reach of a state's parental notification or consent law to other states. And they claim that teen-agers would resort to unsafe abortions rather than tell their parents.

In truth, however, in most cases a parent's input is the best guarantee that a teen-ager will make a decision that is correct for her — be it abortion, adoption or keeping the baby. And it helps guarantee that if a teen-ager chooses an abortion, she will receive appropriate medical care.

In cases where teen-agers can't tell their parents — because of abuse, for instance — parental notification laws allow teen-agers to petition a judge for a waiver.

Society has always decided at what age teen-agers should have certain rights — be it the right to drive a car or the right to vote. In the same way, society should determine at what age a minor has the right to an abortion without notifying her parents.

In almost all cases, the only reason that a teen-age girl doesn't want to tell her parents about her preg-

nantcy is that she feels ashamed and

doesn't want to let her parents down. But parents are usually the ones who can best help their teen-ager consider her options. And whatever the girl's decision, parents can provide the necessary emotional sup-

### Minors alone can't make decisions about abortion.

port and financial assistance. Even in a conservative state like Alabama, I found that parents were almost always supportive.

If a teen-ager seeks an abortion out of state, however, things become infinitely more complicated. Instead of telling her parents, she may delay her abortion and try to scrape together enough money — usually \$150 to \$300 — herself. As a result, she often waits too long and then has to turn to her parents for help to pay for a more expensive and riskier second-trimester abortion.

Also, patients who receive abortions at out-of-state clinics frequently do not return for follow-up care, which can lead to dangerous complications. And a teen-ager who has an abortion across state lines without her parents' knowledge is even more unlikely to tell them that she is having complications.

Ultimately, the pro-choice movement hurts itself by opposing these kinds of laws. I have had many parents sit in my office with their teen-age daughter and say, "We never thought this would happen to us" or, "We were against abortion, but now it is different."

The hard truth is that people often become pro-choice only when they experience an unwanted pregnancy or when their daughter does. Too often, pro-choice advocates oppose laws that make common sense simply because the opposition supports or promotes them. The only way we can and should keep abortions legal is to keep them safe. To fight laws that would achieve this end does no one any good — not the pregnant teen-agers, the parents or the pro-choice movement.



## NEED ARTS

## In Japan, a Burst of Rock, Bright as the Rising Sun

By NEIL STRAUSS

It is a decrepit and smoky basement club, but the place is jammed with girls screaming for the Outsiders, a band led by a charismatic long-haired guitarist who shakes his mane as he puts one foot on a stage monitor and lets rip a thunderous solo that shakes the room. Terri MacMillan, a music manager, watches with a banana grin, convinced that she has found a future superstar. She can picture him headlining arenas to mobs of guys playing air guitar and teenage girls screaming his name. She is literally jumping up and down in rapture. Only we are not in New York, Seattle or Omaha. We are in Tokyo. And Ms. MacMillan is the only other American in the club.

"I'm convinced that this is happening," she says excitedly, "but the problem is convincing everybody else. It's just like Britain all over again, only everyone is afraid."

Ms. MacMillan is referring to the explosion of Japanese pop and rock music. For the past two decades, Japan has been home to the world's second largest music industry behind America's, but only recently, in the face of economic crisis and sweeping social change, has it reached the diversity and originality necessary to find an audience in the West.

"We've been trying to break Japanese bands overseas for 10 years — 10 long years," says Tom Toeda, Ms. MacMillan's partner in a music management company here, Chibiya. "Now, finally, we feel we're in the right time and at the right place."

Japan today is in some ways like England circa 1960, when Americans thought of British music as just a substandard imitation of American pop. But then came the Beatles, proving that the British weren't just copying American rock and rhythm-and-blues but coming up with their own interpretations, starting a British invasion that has continued, ebbing and surging, to this day. The situation is similar in Japan: pieces of American, British and even French, German and Swedish popular music are being fused into something Japanese.

"With cars and stereos, those things are invented somewhere else," Mr. Toeda says. "Then they come to Japan; we redo it our own way and make it a little better and then put it out. So maybe that's what's happening in the music scene."

Though the Western music audience is too fragmented for another pop juggernaut on the order of the Beatles to emerge, in nearly each splinter of rock and pop there are Japanese bands good enough to rank among the upper echelons. Ms. MacMillan and Mr. Toeda, who have already taken two Japanese bands, Pizzicato Five and Buffalo Daughter, from obscurity to college-rock favorites in America, believe that all it would take is for Japan to export a handful of slightly more successful bands to bring the country closer to ranking alongside America and England as a pop and rock capital — especially in this time of creative stagnation in popular music in America and increasing openness to Asian pop culture. Their business plan is to find unknown bands in Japan and make them stars in America before anybody has heard of them at home and then bring them back to Japan as conquering heroes. This scenario may be possible within

5 to 10 years. But is the American pop public ready?

Many American music executives are doubtful. "It will never happen," barks one label president, speaking on the condition of anonymity. "They look different than we do. They speak different than we do."

Others, however, have no doubt. Besides Ms. MacMillan, there are people like Steve Pross, the obsessive, excitable 42-year-old head of Emperor or Norton Records, an independent label based in Los Angeles that is owned by Peter Getty, the grandson of J. Paul Getty. Three days after the Outsiders show, Mr. Pross is at a much larger club in Tokyo, proudly watching the newest addition to his label's roster, the Zoobombs, thrash on stage before a sold-out house. A great garage, punk and blues-rock band, the Zoobombs play funky grooves that explode into guitar-bashing choruses made up of single catch phrases. As the singer and guitarist Don Matsuo — equal parts Elvis Presley, James Brown and Beck — spits out lines like "You need to get mo' funky," some 1,000 fans pogo up and down in response.

"I think the next Beck or the next Paul McCartney is going to come from Japan," Mr. Pross says as he observes the scene from the club balcony. "And I want to be the one to find him."

Mr. Pross is in Tokyo preparing to release three albums by Japanese bands — the Zoobombs, Takako Minakawa and Fantastic Plastic Machine — in America as well as to find more Japanese bands to license. For Mr. Pross, one of the few American music executives actively looking for Japanese bands, running around to record stores and labels in Tokyo feels like striking oil. And he is rushing to stake a claim on as much as he can before the big corporations move in.

"After talking to you," he tells the head of one Japanese record label during a meeting, "I think my record company is going to do better licensing Japanese bands and selling them in America than licensing American bands and selling them to Japan."

So what does Japanese pop music sound like?

Going to Japan to write about its music scene is not like going to France to write about the electronic music boom there or to China to write about its rebel rockers, because there isn't a scene in Japan; there are hundreds of scenes. For those who like the testosterone-happy American rock bands Rage Against the Machine, 311 and Everclear, there are the Japanese counterparts Mad Capsule Markets, Backdrop Bomb and Thee Michelle Gun Elephant. If your tastes run to Alanis Morissette, Tori Amos and Tracy Chapman, there are Cocco, Bonnie Pink and Ua. And most of them aren't mere knockoffs. Singing in Japanese, English and "Japlish," these acts have come up with a fusion of their own, albeit one influenced by American and European bands. What's surprising is that it's not excellence in recent American music that has inspired this flowering of Japanese bands; rather, many Japanese musicians say it's the staleness of new imported rock that has given them confidence in their own music. In fact, Western music has slipped from a majority market share in Japan to less than 25 percent as Japanese bands have matured.

There are three types of Japanese musicians attracting small audiences in America. One is made up of

obscure, uncompromising Japanese avant-garde bands — psychedelic rockers like Ghost, improvisational guitarists like Keiji Haino and noise bands like Merzbow — who have been heroes in the American underground for years. The second consists of bands that fit into niche genres — punk, ska and especially electronic dance music, which doesn't depend on lyrics and language — in which fans feel part of an international community of music-makers. Some of the top acts in these genres, like the punk band Hi-Standard and the techno musician Ken Ishii, already have American record deals and have sold tens of thousands of albums overseas.

The third type of Japanese band emerging in America is the most interesting because it doesn't fit into an existing style. These bands are evidence of an emerging Japanese sound and esthetic. Like reggae in Jamaica — an attempt to replicate American rhythm-and-blues that turned into its own genre when the musicians got the beat wrong — the Japanese sound has roots in a failed imitation. Sometimes referred to as Shibuya kei, after Tokyo's busy youth shopping district and home to foreign record chains, the Japanese style is a pop tsunami swamping everything in its path and washing it ashore in a jumble. Think of the music as an aural equivalent of Japanese commercial slogans like "Calcium loading. Get! In! Hold!" (for the drink Kirin Cadi). Its cultural appropriations bend logic, break rules and inadvertently come up with new and likable turns of phrase.

"Even the artists themselves will admit that so much of the style is built on a misinterpretation of American culture," says Bryan Burton-Lewis, who plays the music as a host on the Osaka radio station FM802 and the cable channel Space Shower TV and who also helps write lyrics for Yoshinori Sunahara, Kahimi Karie, Chara, Bridge and Cornelius. "They'll build an entire world around a few albums, TV programs and movies — and then they finally get to America and England and find out that it's completely different than they imagined. But in the end they've created something original, a world of their own, which therefore they like better."

In a youth culture in which keeping up with trends insures popularity, coolness is a function of obsession, a trait that has helped make Japanese record stores the most extensive and impressive in the world. Some of the best Japanese bands making waves in America — acts like Pizzicato Five and Cornelius on Matorador Records in New York, Buffalo Daughter on the Beastie Boys' label, Grand Royal, and Fantastic Plastic Machine on Emperor Norton — are indefatigable record shoppers who mix and match every genre that interests them in their music. They worship at the altar of classic pop groups like the Beach Boys, soft-pop acts like Burt Bacharach, film composers like Ennio Morricone, rappers like Public Enemy, psychedelic rockers like Pink Floyd and French singers like Serge Gainsbourg. (Mr. Gainsbourg's use of American pop-culture phrases in his songs could be seen as evidence of a very Japanese esthetic, as could the quotation-filled music of Beck and the Jon Spencer Blues Explosion.)

S hingo Sugiyama, an independent producer who is working with a musician whom Ms. MacMillan wants to take to America — a young, raw singer named Kayoko — believes that Japan may be on the verge of a period analogous to the late 60's in America, when a young generation began to question the wisdom of its elders. As Japan is learning the economic lesson that the summit is the point closest to the precipice, a dropout culture of people who don't want to join companies after graduation is growing.

"These kids making music now were born in Japan's richest time," Mr. Sugiyama says. "They were spoiled. If they wanted a guitar or a sampler, their parents would buy them one. But as they began to reach the age when it was time for them to enter the workforce, the bubble burst, and they began to feel helpless. The companies their parents worked so hard for were dropping; they started asking questions like: 'What are we working for? Where are we heading?'"

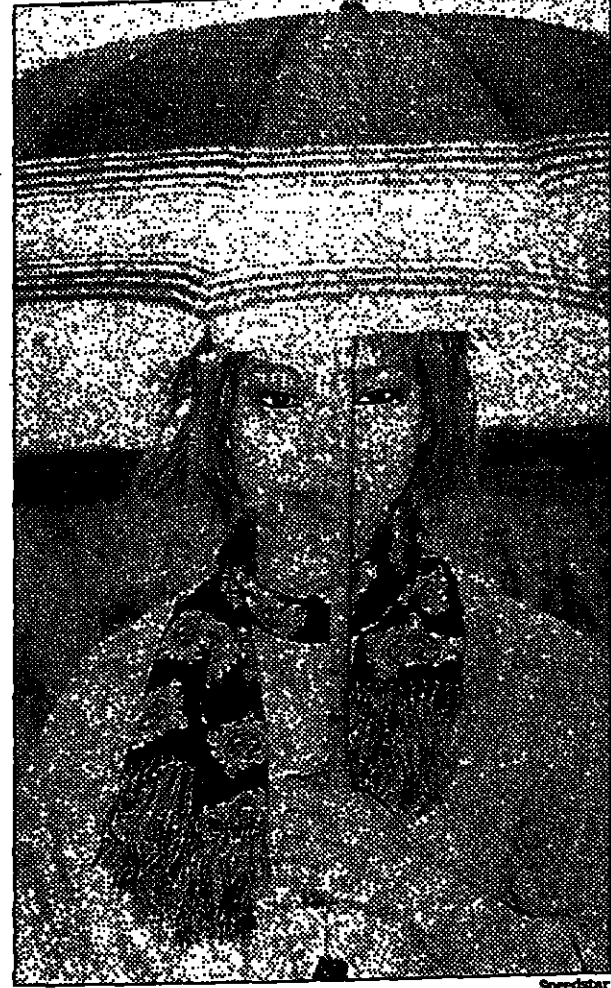
Whether the music will begin to matter in America depends on a number of variables. In the music's favor is the fact that over the last few years American culture has slowly begun opening up to Asian culture.

There's the popularity of Hong Kong film stars like Jackie Chan, Michelle Yeoh and Chow Yun-Fat; Hollywood Asian-derived blockbusters like "Mulan" and "Godzilla"; Japanese video games like Parappa the Rapper and Street Fighter and Japanese animation. One American record executive, Karyn Rachtman at Interscope, says she has an 8-year-old son who reads only Japanese comic books and whose ambition is to make a movie in Japanese when he grows up.

Since American popular music was introduced to Japan after World War II, pop has occasionally leaked



Cocco, perhaps a musical sister of Alanis Morissette.



Ua, one of several fusion performers.

out of Japan and into the Western consciousness. There were, for example, "Sukiyaki" (the first and only Japanese song to hit No. 1 in America) in the 60's; the pioneering electronic music group Yellow Magic Orchestra; the novelty duo Pink Lady in the 70's; and the heavy-metal group Loudness in the 80's. But these success stories were aberrations.

Perhaps the biggest hurdle that Japanese music has to overcome is one of credibility. Since the 1970's, the music that has dominated the Japanese charts has been made by cheesy, over-produced musicians more talented at personal grooming than singing. These manufactured acts — pin-ups like B'z, Glay, Speed, Snap and, the most fun of the lot, the classic-rock-quoting duo Puffy — are known as idols.

Though the public taste for idols is beginning to wane in Japan, as the

music industry is struggling with flat sales and losing touch with its audience, the Japanese bands that have put the most effort into making it in America have been the idols. And yet despite the tons of money that have been poured into marketing campaigns for stars like Seiko Matsuda and Toshi Kubota on Columbia Records, they have failed miserably in America, doing more to tarnish the reputation of Japanese music than to help it.

What befuddles Japanese record executives the most is that despite their efforts to market popular Japanese artists in America, the Japanese bands that end up building a fan base there are obscure ones like the cutesy female rock trio Shonen Knife. "We all want to know why bands like B'z and Glay don't do good internationally, but bands like Pizzicato Five and Cornelius do," says

Tomonori Satoh, the head of artists and repertoire at Nippon Columbia's Triad label.

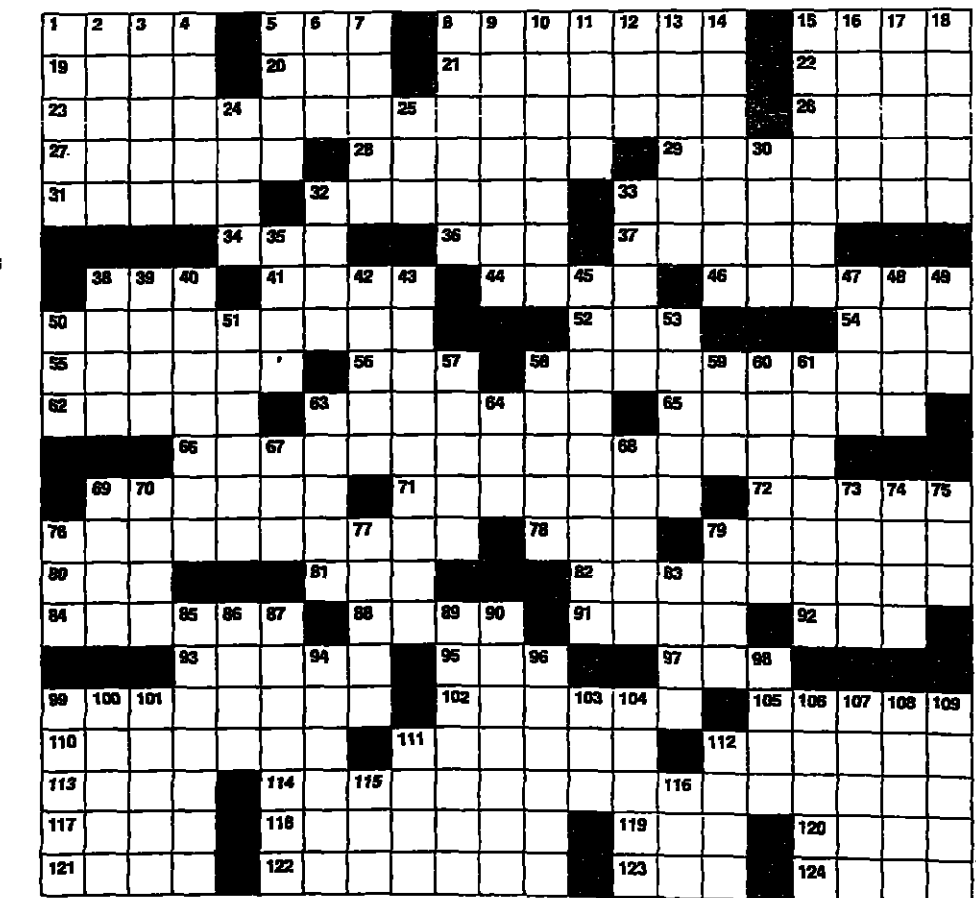
Keith Cahoon, the head of Tower Records Asia, believes that he has the answer. "Foreigners like Japanese bands that smell Japanese," he says. "The reason Toshi Kubota is not interesting to most people in America is because they can see a guy doing covers of black music at a corner bar. Kubota does a good imitation of soul music, but it's still an imitation. But if you see Shonen Knife, they sing about Japanese things like crowded trains, obsessively buying Louis Vuitton luggage and eating ice cream after a bath. Ryuichi Sakamoto and Kitano use distinctively Japanese melodies. The many Japanese noise bands reflect the intense lives and pent-up anger of Japanese culture."

## TO COIN A PHRASE

By HENRY HOOK / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

## ACROSS

- 1 Meager
- 5 Pen name
- 8 Tried to lose?
- 15 Mediocore
- 19 Hawaiian winter wind
- 20 She danced with John in "Pulp Fiction"
- 21 Woman in Charles's life
- 22 Relaxation
- 23 Start of a quip
- 26 Mysterious character
- 27 They let you know you're wanted
- 28 Solar system mockup
- 29 Vacillated
- 31 Abundance
- 32 Tykes
- 33 The other team in "Damn Yankees"
- 34 Homer Simpson's exclamation
- 36 Ike's command: Abbr.
- 37 Inheritance?
- 38 Dickens the sketchwriter
- 41 Suffix with macro-
- 44 As soon as
- 46 C's in shop class?
- 50 Town SE of Bakersfield, Calif.
- 52 Scepter adornment
- 54 Family
- 55 Zulus, e.g.
- 56 Political practice, perhaps
- 58 Quip, part 2
- 62 Forster's "— With a View"
- 63 Gull
- 68 Asia Minor region
- 69 Quip, part 3
- 69 Like a banshee
- 71 Without
- 72 Gone by
- 76 Quip, part 4
- 78 Tolkien Free-man
- 79 "The Player" director, 1992
- 80 Article in El Pais
- 81 Citric cooler
- 82 Addams Family member
- 84 E-G: Abbr.
- 86 Painter Anthony Van
- 91 Spread out
- 92 Calendar units: Abbr.
- 93 Unsurprising
- 95 Japanese honorific
- 97 Uex, for one
- 99 Noted site of foreign study
- 102 Kind of train
- 105 Nearly sacrificed son
- 110 Expurgated, with "up"
- 111 "Tobacco Road" father Jeeter
- 112 Actress Dolores



- 113 Plant-growth retardant
- 114 End of the quip
- 117 Bean town?
- 118 More blackened
- 119 Animation unit
- 120 Take out of context?
- 121 Secretary, for one
- 122 Lev Bronstein's alias
- 123 Fire
- 124 Tried to beat the tag
- 24 Cézanne's "Boy in Vest"
- 25 Madness?
- 30 Colorado resort
- 32 Horse's halter
- 33 Cordwood measure
- 35 Publisher Adolph
- 38 Tolerate
- 39 "Oops!"
- 40 Emil —, 1948-52 Czech track gold medalist
- 42 Did some scouting
- 43 Impart erroneously
- 45 They're on top of things
- 47 "The Drew Carey Show" woman
- 48 Entreaty
- 49 Partake at 30-Down
- 50 As yet unscheduled: Abbr.
- 51 Dense clouds
- 53 Fetched, to a hillbilly
- 57 Free-for-all
- 58 Duck
- 59 Nevertheless
- 60 Wedding vow infinitive
- 61 Bennett song start
- 63 Vladivostok villa
- 64 Nouvelle Calédonie, e.g.
- 67 Thrice daily, in pharm.
- 68 Preface
- 69 Jets or Sharks
- 70 Makeup lessons?: Abbr.
- 73 Gen. Bradley
- 74 Flees
- 75 Modern-day evidence
- 76 Clear the tables
- 77 Mix up
- 79 Writer Quindlen
- 83 Sans pass
- 85 Mideast leader beginning 1981
- 86 "Chacun — gour"
- 87 Marilyn Monroe's birthday
- 89 "The Screwup Letters" writer
- 90 Name in Chinese history
- 94 Multipurpose conjunction
- 96 One with a lot of paperwork
- 98 Ukraine's capital
- 99 Almost boil
- 100 Stan's pal
- 101 Lots and lots
- 103 Bottom line
- 104 "All My Children" role
- 106 Coasters
- 107 Synthetic fiber
- 108 Garlicky mayonnaise
- 109 Intimidated
- 111 Trent of the Senate
- 112 Lowland
- 115 CC
- 116 Spell

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RCA CREATIVEREWRITING  
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STONY ELSE PEGS BETA



Pizzicato Five, a college-rock favorite in America.



# Blind love at the World Cup

The roar of the World Cup crowds for Zohar Bahloul was like the sigh of an adolescent girl imagining perfect love.

There is something innocent and beautiful about it, says the Israeli Broadcasting Authority sports announcer.

It is the kind of blind love that we find in song and classical literature. Even the fans of teams which had no chance of winning, like Jamaica, even they believed, and cheered their teams on with everything they had.

Bahloul, who was part of one of three IBA teams at the World Cup, broadcast 12 games from six different stadiums.

"It was a fabulous experience," said the veteran Israeli Arab broadcaster. "A life experience. You not only get to see and meet the best players in the world, but also the fans in all their variety and colorfulness and enthusiasm."

The experience was the same in every city where the games were being played. Flags, painted faces, chanting and singing made it clear that something larger-than-life was coming round the corner.

Stepping into the broadcast booth at the stadium he would see it – the perfect green playing field on which the world's Chosen were to act out heroic and poignant legends before seething crowds which had a life of their own. "There was never an empty seat."

In a broad sense, the Mondial can be seen as a substitute for war. Bahloul acknowledges, serving to release aggressions in a controlled manner. Nationalism and patriotism flourish at the games in an acceptable, non-exclusionary manner.

"There are the flags and the songs. Some of the countries, particularly from the Third World, set up their own exhibition booths."

Partisan passions are kept in per-

Stepping into the broadcast booth at the stadium he would see it – the perfect green playing field on which the world's Chosen were to act out heroic and poignant legends before seething crowds which had a life of their own. **Abraham Rabinovich writes**



Broadcaster Bahloul: "After a few moments, I felt like I'd always been doing it."

(Sari Uziel)

spective by a prevailing sense of sportsmanship. Not all was sublimation and metaphor, however. Drunken hooliganism brought too

literal a message from the real world.

"They reminded us of the crisis that exists out there among

youths," says Bahloul.

Each of the IBA teams consisted of a broadcaster, a commentator and a technician. "All the logistics

had been prepared ahead of time and it went like clockwork," says Bahloul.

Arriving at the stadium early, he would confer with journalists from the two countries that would be playing to get the correct pronunciations of the players' names. About half the names were already familiar to him from broadcasting regular soccer matches over the years.

Often the person he approached in the press center turned out to be a well-known player who had been recruited to provide commentary for a home-country newspaper or television station.

Bahloul, who has a reputation for colorful and literary phrasing, says he was never at a loss for words at the games.

"On the contrary, I come from radio broadcasting and television requires much less talk. I had to control my impulses. I had to find a golden path so that I didn't tire the viewer with too much talk. I was a bit tense when I began broadcasting the first game – between Morocco and Norway – but after a few minutes I felt like I'd always been doing it."

If Israel had made it to the Mondial, its encounters with Arab participants would likely have been sportsmanlike, Bahloul believes. But Israel would not have fared well on the field.

"The North African teams are better. They have more players on European teams than Israel does. We've only sent four or five to Europe."

Israel does have a chance of making it to the next World Cup, he says, but it is unlikely to advance very far if it gets there.

The encounter of 32 national teams and aspirations was a cultural event of the highest order, says Bahloul who had never before attended, let alone broadcast, a Mondial.

"For me personally, after 24 years of broadcasting, it was the culmination of a dream."

## Wee, faraway Ezuz

Doron Akiva is the most eligible 41-year-old bachelor in town, but he's just not meeting any nice single women.

Next door, 10-year-old Yonatan admits there aren't too many kids in the neighborhood his own age. In fact, he's the only one.

There are some things you do without when you live in what may be the tiniest community in the country.

It is also the most remote.

Ezuz is the Pitcairn Island of Israel. There are no single women above the age of 12. All nine women here are married, and nine of the 10 men.

There are not 100 Israelis who could point to Ezuz on the map, even if they could find a map that shows it. Ezuz is 12 kilometers south of Nitzana, with the Egyptian border 2 km. to the west, and a major fault line directly underneath. It's 48 km. to the closest school. It's a long, long way to the nearest garishly lit supermarket or high-density apartment block, and cons from the nearest whiff of polluted air. But at night, the stars are just inches away.

Sounds nice. Sounds boring. "Boring? Hah! Never. There's always something going on," says Celia Friede, serving up a fresh cup of saline tea in her mobile home (everyone is about to start sinking foundations for permanent dwellings).

Not Page One



Sam Orbaum

run Be'erotayim Tours, showing wide-eyed city folk the desert on donkeys, jeeps or bicycles. Dror and Celia have 200 head of sheep and goats, producing cheeses under the label Tzot Be'erotayim.

Doron, a Nature Reserves ranger, is planning to start up an olive grove – unless, of course, he meets the perfect woman who drags him back to Tel Aviv.

Dror had told Doron of his life's dream during an army reserves stint in 1982.

Doron informed him such a place exists, and brought him here.

The three pioneers moved in 13 years ago.

Living in the middle of nowhere suited all of them: Doron, a Tel Avivian; Dror, a moshavnik; and Celia, raised on a plantation in a frontier region of Kenya.

And it was perfect for Gali Hartuv, originally from Moshav Kidron, near Hadera. "You have to love the desert. You have to like being alone a bit."

Actually, on a moshav, you're much more detached from others. Here, we live close together. We have strong neighborly ties.

Need a cup of sugar? Don't even ask; just take some (their homes are never locked).

This sort of interdependent communalism can be hazardous. People tend to keep

Beersheba is an hour away.

News? Not even 'Yediot' delivers here. Order pizza in? Forget it

All right, then, what's the most exciting thing that ever happened? She replies instantly: "Nineteen ninety-one. It snowed."

THESE FOLKS are not nuts. They're not sociopaths, or urban misfits. They love the desert, the wide sky, the trafficless tranquility, but mostly what they love is this spot, right here.

Celia's husband Dror – they, together with Doron, were the original settlers – makes me wonder if perhaps it's the city that's boring.

"We created this by ourselves. We're developing our own businesses. There's always new things: coming through a crisis, buying animals, absorbing a new family."

"Believe it or not," she says, "sometimes we have to get away from it all."

Now, that's nuts: This is where you go to get away from it all.

"No, really. It gets to a point where we have to escape from constant visitors. Sometimes on Shabbat we run away, as far as possible into the wadi, with a picnic basket, and we fry sausages on a fire or something, and that's where we'll spend Shabbat."

Remote, remoter, remotest. The villagers shop once a week, in Beersheba, an hour's journey. News? Not even Yediot delivers here. They listen to the radio. Pizza? Not even Domino's delivers here. Run out of cigarettes? Tough luck, bub.

They weren't actually the first ones here. There are Turkish ruins a century old, and archaeological memorabilia from the Persians, Nabateans, even the biblical – all within three kilometers. A veritable historic beehive abuzz, this Ezuz.

IF YOU want to make friends here, don't suggest Ezuz resembles a hippy commune.

That got Dror hot.

"No! No, no, no! We're normal people, not anarchists looking for a boundless world free of authority. We're Israeli citizens, from the far left to the far right, productive people working together to build a small community. We're not hippies."

Yeah, but they're not exactly a bunch of accountants either. Gali and her husband Ofer

score of favors given and taken, and silent resentments fester.

Says Gali: "We have to be sensitive to each other. We've learned to respect privacy." Aha, so there is something special about these Israelis!

FOR THE 12 children of Ezuz, this will prove to be either the best kind of upbringing, or the worst.

"Is it fair for them?" Dror echoes my question. "Maybe it's not; this is the way we chose to live. But we don't want them to suffer from our lifestyle, so we give them access to what most children have – computers, TV, video (they get electricity from a generator)."

"They do everything, but in less quantity. They don't go to a mall every day; maybe they'll go once a month. It's true, they lack some of the tools of city kids: they don't deal with money very well, and they haven't yet learned to choose, say, in the mall, because they're wide-eyed. I think in time they'll close that gap."

But on the other hand... "Think of a child in Tel Aviv," says Celia. "He lives on the fourth floor, he'll come home after school and climb all those stairs, lock himself in, and watch TV until his parents come home. If he wants to go out and play, he has to watch himself on the street. His parents are going to worry."

"You know," says Dror, "I suppose if we lived like this in the city, we'd be considered poor. But you can't compare standards here and there. We're not poor."

Having realized their dream, the people of Ezuz have conjured up another: to expand their lonely colony to maybe a few dozen families. (Shortly after my visit, another family was due to join them.)

But who would come to live here? You're so...

"Far?"

"They've heard this one before. Celia chortled. "Far. Maybe Jerusalem's far. Is France far? Y'know, there was a story about us in The Jerusalem Post a few months ago. My sister in France read it on the Internet, saw my name, she got all excited and sent me a fax."

Is France far? Is Ezuz?

## Where have all the intellectuals gone?

The definition of a New York intellectual, critic Morris Dickstein once said, "is to think that he is the last one." While the joke may be popular at some Manhattan cocktail parties, the species is clearly endangered.

With the recent death of premier literary critic Alfred Kazin, the ranks of those New York writers who once commanded center stage in the nation's intellectual life have dwindled yet again. Luminaries such as Lionel Lincoln, Diana Trilling, Irving Howe, Mary McCarthy, Philip Rahv and others are gone, and the culture they created has lost much of its luster.

But it would be a mistake to write an obituary for America's public intellectuals, those thinkers who go beyond academic questions and address hot social issues.

The old New York crowd has been replaced by a new generation of intellectuals who have different concerns, and Manhattan no longer dominates the action the way it did, given the growth of rival centers in Los Angeles, Washington and elsewhere.

"I'm tired of the nostalgia for New York intellectuals," says critic Ellen Willis, professor of media studies at New York University. "People write about different issues today, as they should, and the intellectual's role in our culture has changed." It's certainly more visible.

The passionate literary magazines and political dialogues of Kazin's world reached relatively few people, even though they influenced national debates about commu-

It would be wrong to write an obituary for America's public thinkers, even though the sound bite has superseded the book, **Josh Getlin reports**

nism, civil rights, liberal ideology and art. A man like Kazin was greatly respected, but hardly a household name.

Today, however, many thinkers – like Doris Kearns Goodwin, Richard Rodriguez and Henry Louis Gates – are bona fide celebrities, known to millions of readers and viewers.

Goodwin, a distinguished presidential historian; Rodriguez, a California essayist; and Gates, who heads Harvard's African American studies department, are public intellectuals in the truest sense of the word.

"We are a culture driven by television," says Todd Boyd, professor at the University of Southern California School of Cinema and Television. "And the professional sound bite has become a staple on TV. It's a powerful way to disseminate new ideas, something Kazin's group almost never experienced."

Indeed, the difference between old and new intellectuals reflects the political, social and cultural upheavals that have rocked America in the 50 years since World War II.

"As people like Kazin pass on, it may be the end of an era," says James Atlas, who has written about the New York intellectuals. "But it's not the end of civilization. We should honor these people, as well

as their successors."

From its beginnings, the New York crowd was a renaissance community of contentious yet scholarly debate. The New Yorkers saw themselves as enemies of the established order, outsiders who had a coherent world view. Blending political philosophy with the rigors of literary criticism, they set themselves apart from middle-brow culture and power.

Today's thinkers are equally outspoken, but they lack that kind of hothouse community. While there are circles of intellectual activity, there is no sense of a national debate fully engaging these personalities. They are, however, fully integrated into American life, viewing themselves as participants in – rather than alienated critics of – mainstream culture.

"In New York you had a world that thrived on conversations and quarrels," said Rodriguez, a San Francisco-based writer who wrote *Hunger for Memory*, about his intellectual development. "It wasn't just one voice, it was a multitude of voices interacting with each other. That's absent now, and we do miss it."

The debate itself also has changed. From the 1930s to the 1960s, Manhattan thinkers and writers were consumed with dialogues about communism and the

Cold War. Members clashed in publications such as *Parisian Review* and *Commentary*, nurturing feuds and friendships.

Despite disagreements, they were all people of the book, ruled by the written word. But in our time, intellectual debates are just as likely to focus on MTV and Madonna as on Marxism.

Literary criticism is just one more specialty in a cultural free-for-all that roams from television and movies to ethnic studies and Internet poetry. For some thinkers, the idea of analyzing a linear novel to yield insights seems quaint indeed.

THE STORY of Kazin's rise to intellectual prominence is a case in point. Brilliant, acerbic and often visionary, he was passionately committed to the primacy of literature and literary criticism; admiring colleagues say it would be difficult for someone like him to thrive in today's world.

Like his contemporaries, Kazin saw literature as a crucial gateway to understanding society. An exacting, autocratic man, he challenged writers to reach ever higher standards.

Kazin's wit and erudition were celebrated, yet time inexorably passed him by. In a memoir, he recalled the night he shared a cab in



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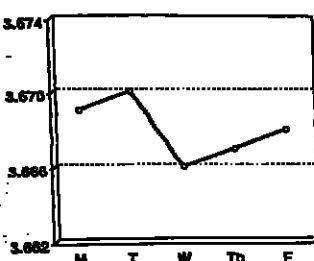
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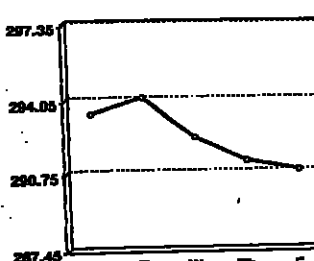
in brief

### DOLLAR / SHEKEL

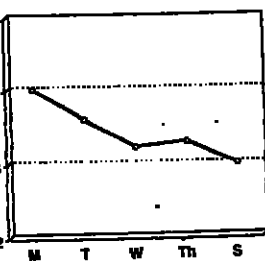


### GOLD

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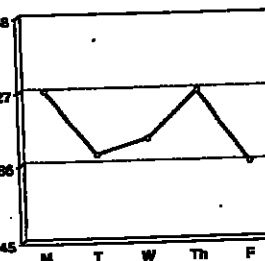


### MAOF INDEX

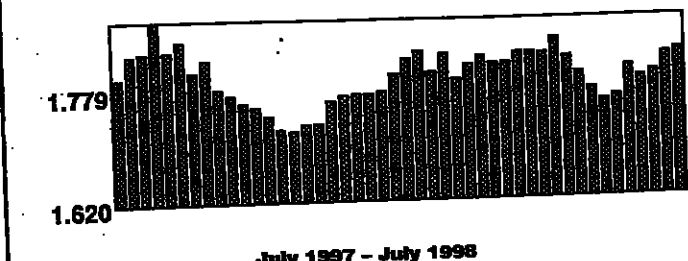


### OIL

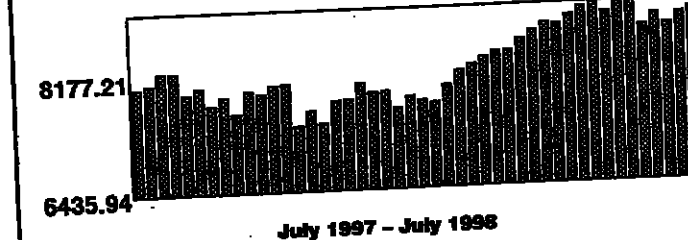
\$ per barrel of Brent crude



### DOLLAR / DEUTSCHEMARK



### DOW JONES INDUST. AVG.



### Insurance Supervisor warns of year 2000

The Finance Ministry's Supervisor of Insurance Tzipi Samet yesterday instructed insurance companies to prepare for the insurance risks arising from the millennium problem - the inability of certain information systems to interpret dates for the year 2000 and beyond.

According to Samet, insurance companies might be asked in the future to compensate companies for losses arising from the millennium problem.

Dan Gerstenfeld

### TASE to computerize options trading

The Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday said that trading in Maof options will be computerized in the future. The move will allow simultaneous trading in options and is expected to lead to a rise in trading volume.

The decision follows the transition of shares traded on the TASE to the new computerized system for continuous trading, known as the Retzef.

Dan Gerstenfeld

### Elbit signs \$30 million aircraft deal

Elbit Systems has signed a \$30 million contract to carry out an aircraft project for an unnamed country, executives said yesterday.

The executives said the contract was signed on Friday for \$30 million. Elbit is expected to be involved for 14 months. Elbit executives refused to give more details, saying they fear that this would endanger their contract.

They said they are not allowed to even disclose the type of work their company is doing. Israeli defense executives often withhold information on the identity of their clients if the countries demand this. Some countries, particularly in Asia, have included in their contracts with Israeli defense contractors clauses that give them the right to automatically cancel signed deals if they are formally identified.

The executives said they explained to the country with which they signed an agreement that by law they are obligated to inform the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, of which Elbit is a member, of the contract.

Steve Rodan

### Pearson to sell Register unit

British media company Pearson Plc is preparing to sell the Register Group, an advertising monitoring business, for up to £30 million, the *Sunday Telegraph* newspaper said.

According to the newspaper, the disposal process is at an early stage, with market research group Taylor Nelson Sofres seen as a likely bidder. The media group was also mentioned in the *Mail on Sunday* newspaper as looking to sell the financial news agency Exel, which it bought for £72 million in 1993.

The *Mail* said speculation over such a sale has mounted following recent management changes at FT Information, the division that covers the news agency. It said that it is believed that privately held financial information company Bridge Information Systems has approached Pearson about Exel.

Reuters

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## Following cabinet decision on public housing

# Tenants can buy flats at large discounts

By LIAT COLLINS

The cabinet yesterday approved regulations that would allow long-term residents of public housing apartments to purchase their homes at a large discount.

The regulations, which will be in force for three years, were drawn up by coalition and Likud whip Meir Sheerit in response to several bills making similar proposals submitted by opposition MKs, led by Ran Cohen (Meretz).

The sales are scheduled to begin in September and apply to some 120,000 units throughout the country.

The government also agreed to update mortgages in line with the recommendations of the Gadish Committee, but no details were

made available last night.

Demonstrators outside the Prime Minister's Office during the cabinet debate said Sheerit's suggestions were less generous than a bill by Cohen which had passed first reading. They said Sheerit's plan discriminated against the residents of public housing in large towns compared to those in development towns.

The discounts reach up to 75 percent of the market value of the apartments. The way the discounts are calculated also differ in Sheerit's and Cohen's proposals.

Cohen's bill suggested a certain percentage discount for each year of residency whereas Sheerit called for a grant of some NIS 2,000 for each year.

Sheerit's also called for differ-

ent criteria based on where the homes are located.

The largest discounts would go to those living in development towns and border areas whereas the residents elsewhere in the country would receive a maximum 70% discount. Front-line town residents would get a grant of NIS 20,000 and those in Grade B national priority areas, NIS 10,000. The number of people living in the home would also be a factor in determining the discount.

The grants stipulated by the regulations would be in place of other state-assisted mortgages for the homes. Residents must remain in the homes they purchase for at least five years.

Sheerit said it was unfair that the residents of major cities, whose homes are worth much

more, should pay the same as residents of development towns.

Cohen, on the other hand, said, "The government's proposal is a very partial solution. It is a fatal blow to the city residents (in public housing) who are generally the poorest population. They won't have a grant, even though their apartments, because of their location, are the most expensive."

Jewish Agency officials were angered that the arrangement does not apply to residents of Agency-owned Amigur apartments.

"The decision is likely to do serious injustice to some 20,000 families in public housing which does not belong to the Amigur company," including many immigrants, said Jewish Agency treasurer Sallai Meridor.

Although the Finance Ministry objected, it was decided that the money from the sales would be earmarked for the creation of more public housing solutions for those on the waiting list.

This was at the insistence of Immigration and Absorption Minister Yuli Edelstein (Yisrael Ba'aliya) who threatened to support the continued passage of the opposition bills unless this was the case. He was backed by Deputy Housing and Construction Minister Meir Porush (United Torah Judaism).

Sheerit said Cohen's proposals would have wiped out public housing for those waiting, because revenues from the sales under his arrangement would be too low to build new housing.



### Korean unions protest reforms

Park In-sang (left), president of the Korean Union of Trade Unions, and Lee Kap-yong (right), of the Korean Confederation of Trade Unions, shout slogans during their joint protest rally in Seoul yesterday against government-led reforms. About 40,000 workers demanded employment stability and an end to the government's unilateral restructuring.

(Reuters)

## Trade deficit continues to shrink

By NINA GILBERT

Exports were down 1.9 percent in June, totaling \$1.68 billion, compared with \$1.72b. in the same month last year, while imports fell by 2.5% to \$2.38b.

This resulted in a trade deficit of \$689 million last month, a 4% drop compared with \$716 million a year earlier, according to figures released by the Central Bureau of Statistics yesterday.

According to the bureau's preliminary figures, which don't include trade with the Palestinian Authority, in the first six months of the year, the trade deficit amounted to \$3.09b, down 26% from \$4.20b. in the same period last year.

From January to June, exports continued to climb, at an annual rate of 8%, while imports were stable, the bureau said. The greatest increase was in industrial exports, not including diamonds, which grew at an annual rate of 7% in the first half of the year.

However, these exports grew at a slower pace compared with annual growth of 10% recorded in the second half of 1997.

In the high-tech sector, growth in the first half of the year was at a 10% rate annually, compared with an annual 21% decline in the food exports, a 4% drop in plastics, and 14% drop in jewelry.

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## 8,500 new companies set up in PA

By NOAH STRIET

Since the signing of the Oslo accords, 3,028 new companies were set up in Gaza and 5,442 in the West Bank. Dr. Mohammed Shattayeh said yesterday at the Israeli Policy Forum.

Shattayeh, head of the Palestinian Economic Council for Development and Reconstruction, and David Brodet, executive chairman of United Mizrahi Bank and former director-general of the Finance Ministry, addressed the IPF at the Van Leer Institute in Jerusalem at a session entitled "Peace Process: Impact on the Economy."

Shattayeh said that while there has been growth in the West Bank

and Gaza, the Palestinians have faced an overall economic decline.

"Between 1993 and 1997, the Palestinian GDP has declined by 24 percent," he said, adding that "per capita income in Gaza has fallen from \$1,006 to \$700 and in the West Bank from \$2,300 to \$950."

He attributed the economic decline to the fact that expected contributions from Palestinian investors from abroad and donor countries have not materialized.

Shattayeh also said that the four Ms - money, from the gulf states; mind, Israeli technology; market, from Amman to Qatar; and muscle, cheap Palestinian labor - should be reconsidered. The

Palestinians should not be relegated to performing cheap labor, he said.

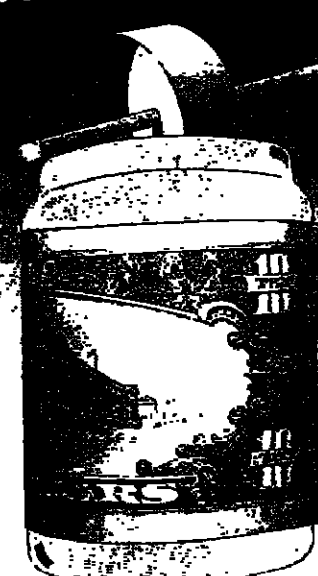
Brodet hailed the Custom Union, as devised after the 1993 Oslo Accords, as the only plausible economic policy that will work now. Other policies require a clear demarcation of international borders, he explained.

Brodet also stated that the Palestinian economy is somewhat on the upswing as there have been no closures for Palestinians with work permits this year.

Subaru of America said that all registered owners have been notified and have been asked to return their vehicles.

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Fuji Heavy Industries of Japan. All Legacy models sold in the US are produced at the company's American manufacturing plant, Subaru-Isuzu Automotive.

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## Major League Statistics

(Through Friday's games)

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

Based on 9 decisions

TEAM	W	L	ER	BB	SO	SV
New York	3.76	684	312	242	554	7
Cleveland	3.84	786	316	291	538	4
Minnesota	4.07	837	359	229	477	4
Boston	4.19	727	362	263	535	6
Tampa Bay	4.45	790	389	349	551	4
Toronto	4.46	833	406	332	433	24
Anaheim	4.54	832	397	340	592	29
Seattle	4.86	867	430	287	541	6
Oakland	4.87	820	424	300	494	22
Detroit	4.97	812	419	297	466	2
Kansas City	5.04	880	441	314	571	25
Seattle	5.05	860	443	298	649	13
Baltimore	5.08	872	449	303	609	6
Chicago	5.85	887	507	361	472	2

## INDIVIDUAL PITCHING

Based on 9 decisions

IP	H	R	BB	SO	W	L	ERA
Calvin Cl	130	108	45	101	9	4	2.52
Rafael Min	120	117	33	79	9	4	2.77
Tim Lincecum	123	104	35	147	11	3	2.90
Travis HNT	92	74	44	70	7	3	3.03
Rogers A	129	105	38	71	8	3	3.05
Arroyo TB	120	109	27	94	10	5	3.06
Clayton A	137	129	64	141	8	4	3.15
Burke A	119	111	43	79	10	6	3.38
Chenier T	119	96	56	120	9	6	3.55
Hunter B	94	84	20	67	6	5	3.55
Hoyer S	134	124	32	91	5	7	3.58
W. Williams	120	105	35	98	8	3	3.58
Pettitte NY	128	128	55	95	11	5	3.66
DWalls NY	112	101	17	88	11	2	3.75
Oliver A	103	97	57	62	5	3	3.82
Taylor C	46	42	16	40	3	7	3.86
Moehler D	116	119	25	68	8	6	3.88
Thompson D	135	127	42	87	8	9	3.93
Belcher IC	128	135	36	82	8	7	4.00
Fassero S	111	110	37	85	8	5	4.04
Sole T	118	120	40	102	12	5	4.04
Cone NY	104	94	24	103	12	2	4.05
Wright C	126	110	49	84	8	5	4.09
Hitting C	122	122	89	124	4	4	4.12
Russell IC	94	87	26	69	3	7	4.12
Ryan D	110	109	50	74	3	4	4.15
Stevens T	103	109	12	40	5	9	4.17
Daifortez TB	140	163	39	108	8	7	4.24
Wadefield B	123	110	39	76	10	3	4.29
Warner B	102	58	22	48	4	6	4.40
Rapp IC	118	122	42	78	4	7	4.58
Henson T	118	127	42	60	9	5	4.65
Saunders TB	102	104	60	100	1	9	4.66
Saunders B	99	95	31	51	10	5	4.72
Smith S	87	97	27	48	4	8	4.83
Caundrell C	117	135	39	58	5	10	4.97
Guzman T	116	103	94	94	4	8	5.01
R. Johnson S	126	109	49	170	7	8	5.07
GRIFF A	78	94	37	85	5	5	5.15
Sirocha C	123	151	25	70	8	8	5.18
Hendrix M	108	124	37	59	8	5	5.28
Russell IC	111	133	37	67	10	5	5.43
Pickens IC	66	71	32	34	4	7	5.43
Hoyt C	114	148	35	59	7	5	5.57
Berrier T	123	137	28	85	5	9	5.63
Oquist C	101	109	33	74	5	5	5.67
D'Spina TB	92	104	38	55	2	11	5.67
Narvany C	114	152	43	44	7	10	6.04
Claude S	87	101	45	65	4	7	6.06
Dickson A	79	98	24	37	3	7	6.13
Bere C	83	98	58	33	7	6	6.45
D. Oliver T	80	110	35	43	4	6	6.83
Drabek B	78	103	48	52	4	7	7.12
Witt T	69	95	33	38	5	7	7.66

## TEAM BATTING

Based on 9 decisions

TEAM	W	L	ER	BB	SO	SV
Texas	3.13	519	871	104	491	287
Boston	3.04	472	876	106	443	285
New York	2.89	484	809	93	461	282
Cleveland	3.05	448	850	107	462	278
Anaheim	3.03	448	833	102	414	272
Seattle	3.13	473	850	141	455	271
Detroit	2.98	398	806	91	386	270
Baltimore	3.08	429	831	111	410	268
Chicago	3.04	453	816	98	418	267
Oakland	3.02	460	804	80	436	265
Minnesota	3.04	465	811	66	379	265
Kansas City	3.04	476	804	76	356	264
Toronto	3.09	424	808	116	409	261
Tampa Bay	2.99	312	766	62	288	256

## INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Based on 220 plate appearances

IP	H	R	BB	SO	W	L	ERA
DWalls NY	124	47	19	10	44	353	
Thompson D	57	10	10	49	347		
H. Williams	127	30	94	1	24	346	
Segal S	316	52	104	15	6	329	
Higgins D	334	39	109	16	46	326	
M. Williams	316	30	103	22	57	324	
W. Williams	277	47	85	7	34	325	
Stairs C	213	67	105	11	54	323	
Thome C	334	55	107	11	42	320	
O. Williams	334	55	107	11	42	320	
Garcia TB	334	55	107	11	42	320	
Erstad A	377	62	118	19	60	313	
Carson C	370	39	84	3	26	311	
G. Williams	338	65	105	12	55	311	
D. Williams	293	44	91	3	31	311	
W. Williams	309	56	96	12	54	311	
D. Williams	306	62	95	10	3	310	
Al. Williams	386	66	119	27	72	308	
B. Williams	280	68	86	9	55	307	
Edmonds A	331	62	101	10	43	305	
Chapman C	327	65	81	17	38	303	
W. Williams	305	56	82	20	73	302	
L. Williams	295	48	89	11	42	302	
G. Williams	354	78	106	7	34	299	
Griffey Jr S	353	78	106	7	32	297	
H. Williams	343	53	103	26	72	297	
Spivey C	347	50	99	19	64	294	
V. Williams	326	51	96	8	30	294	
E. Williams	301	36	39	12	29	291	
M. Williams	237	31	67	7	41	291	
T. Williams	254	38	74	6	39	291	
J. Williams	359	62	105	12	51	290	
Justice C	321	55	98	9	33	290	
M. Williams	338	55	98	9	33	290	
G. Williams	338	55	98	9	33	290	
O. Williams	342	55	98	9	33	290	
B. Williams	336	67	107	21	74	288	
B. Williams	347	51	89	4	35	288	
D. Williams	309	45	86	17	49	287	
P. Williams	300	47	85	15	52	287	
E. Williams	303	53	102	9	28	286	
D. Williams	357	53	90	7	53	284	

## TEAM PITCHING

Based on 9 decisions

TEAM	W	L	ER	BB	SO	SV
New York	3.76	684	312	242	554	7
Cleveland	3.84	786	316	291	538	4
Minnesota	4.07	837	359	229	477	4
Boston	4.19	727	362	263	535	6
Tampa Bay	4.45	790	389	349	551	4
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Seattle	5.05	860	443	298	649	13
Baltimore	5.08	872	449	303	609	6
Chicago	5.85	887	507	361	472	2

## INDIVIDUAL PITCHING

Based on 9 decisions

McLoonier Min	297	30	80	12	43
Salmon Area	283	38	54	15	43
JaValencia Bos	319	64	85	1	37
Salmon Sea	248	35	66	5	30
Clara Sea	342	58	91	3	30
Flax's Texas	275	32	73	3	28
Waltheus Area	240	25	54	3	28
Lavaca Min	299	52	79	10	46
Wadwell Sea	292	37	68	3	21
Ventura CalW	324	52	85	9	44
McGriff TB	318	34	83	9	43
Steinbach Min	223	26	58	7	20
Curtis NY	264	47	68	8	39
Knaubach NY	286	58	79	5	32
Stanley TB	304	48	73	18	38
Chipton Bal	335	37	86	7	37
Bluffs Sea	285	38	73	14	50
Miano Min	231	36	59	1	28
Carver Bal	258	31	65	9	9
DCruz Sea	215	23	54	2	17
Mazzes Min	303	36	76	5	35



## The British Open according to - Gene Sarazen

LONDON - In 1932, 30-year-old Gene Sarazen took a boat to England, where he played the British Open at Prince's and won it by five shots over Macdonald Smith.

The defending champion at this year's British Open is Justin Leonard, who wasn't born until 40 years after Sarazen's victory. Sarazen is 96 now, lives in Marco Island, Florida, and he's light-years away from that Open title he took some 66 years ago ... not that he's counting, of course.

"Oh, my God, that was such a long time ago," Sarazen said. "And it was such a different tournament than it is now."

"Here's why. I wanted to win that so badly, because at that time, winning the British Open was so important. Any major was. Now, it's all big money in all the other tournaments. Well, I'll tell you, when a fellow gets \$300,000 and loses by a stroke, he doesn't feel so bad."

There weren't that many US players who made the trip across the Atlantic in Sarazen's day, although those who went were fairly successful. Walter Hagen won in 1922, 1924, 1928 and 1929 and Bobby Jones won in 1926, 1927 and 1930.

A total of 27 US players made the cut last year at Royal Troon. Mark Brooks, who has two top-five finishes at the British Open, said US players seem more interested in playing the event these days.

"That prize money is official money (counted on the PGA Tour money list) is a factor," Brooks said. "I won't say it's the primary factor, but it's a big one."

Plus, it's the most important golf championship in the world. Absolutely.

Sarazen remains keenly interested in and refreshingly opinionated about the Open championship, which has been held since 1860, except for 11 years during World War I and World War II.

He doesn't think Leonard has much of a chance, terming his victory "accidental" because Jesper Parnevik missed easy putts coming in.

But Sarazen said US Open champion Lee Janzen is looking good. "He's very steady, very controlled," Sarazen said. "I haven't forgotten that's what it takes over there."

YOU COULD look it up. The last three British Open champions are from the US. In 1995, it was John Daly at St. Andrews. In 1996, it was Tom Lehman at Royal Lytham. And in 1997, it was Leonard.

Does anyone hear four in a row? "I don't think it'll happen," said Sarazen, who detects a slight shift in the axis of power away from the US at the British Open.

"I think Ernie Els and Monty (Colin Montgomerie) are the two greatest players out there," said Sarazen, who also identified Australian Stuart Appleby as a rising young star on the world stage, although not necessarily at this British Open.

As for Tiger Woods, Sarazen isn't sold on his chances at Royal Birkdale. "I don't know if he can adjust to that kind of golf," Sarazen said.

(Los Angeles Times)

## Belgium's Steels wins wet, windy first stage of Tour de France

DUBLIN (AP) - Belgian cyclist Tom Steels overcame stiff Irish winds, a crash involving a half-dozen other riders and his own turbulent past to win yesterday's first stage of the Tour de France.

Steels - disqualified from last year's Tour for throwing a water bottle at fellow sprinter Frederic Moncassin - survived the concluding circuit of Dublin's vast Phoenix Park to win the 111.9-mile (180.5 km) course in 4 hours, 29 minutes, 58 seconds.

"I'm always relieved to win the first stage. I did what I had to do," Steels said at the finishing line.

Germany's Erik Zabel was edged out for second place in a mass finish with split-seconds dividing first from 175th place.

Afterward Telekom's super-sprinter said he was left "heartbroken" at having missed his chance to win his first yellow jersey.

Australia's Robbie McEwen finished third, Italy's Gian Matteo Fagnini and Nicola Minali fourth and fifth, and France's Moncassin and Philippe Gaumont took the sixth and seventh spots.

Italy's flamboyant Mario Cipollini, well positioned as the peloton broke into a sprint as it passed through the park's gates, fell sideways onto the road in a pileup that also claimed France's Stephane Barthe.

A downcast Cipollini said another unidentified rider fell down in front of him as the pack pressed too closely together in the final mile of the race. But he said that his injuries were only superficial and "with some luck and a good night's sleep" would remain fit for competition.

Chris Boardman, the time-trial specialist from Britain who won Saturday's opening prologue through downtown Dublin, retained the leader's yellow jersey for a second day, finishing 39th.

"I am hoping to stay in yellow at least until we reach France," Boardman said.

Last year's Tour winner, Jan Ullrich of Germany, finished in 62nd place.

The Wicklow Mountains south of Dublin provided no real opportunity for the sport's expert



NERVES OF STEELS - Tom Steels of Belgium raises his arms as he crosses the finish line to win the 180km first stage of the Tour de France yesterday.

(Reuters)

mountaineers to show off. The course's steepest stretch was 1,137 feet (346 meters) over 5.3 miles (8.5 km) from the village of Laragh to the treeless Wicklow Gap summit.

France's Laurent Brochard finished 18th to put in the best performance for the top-rated

Festina team, which seemed to put in a deliberately low-key performance after starting the Tour under its own cloud of doping allegations.

Before the race, Richard Verinque - four times winner of the Tour's polka-dot jersey in recognition of the best mountain climber - said Festina's cyclists would "stand united" and "confront" allegations that they were benefiting from illegal muscle-building steroids or EPO, a drug that boosts the blood's ability to absorb oxygen.

"The people trying to sink us (will need) good lawyers," said Verinque, who finished 70th.

One of Festina's support staff, Belgian masseur Willy Voet, remained in a French prison near Lille yesterday after customs agents on the French-Belgian border allegedly found more than 400 vials of steroids and EPO in his Festina company car.

One of Festina's supporting riders, Christophe Moreau, is competing while appealing his positive test for steroids use in June. He came in 49th yesterday after finishing fifth in Saturday's prologue.

After traversing the Wicklow Gap it was all rapidly downhill for the 189 riders from 21 teams. The race was preplanned to end before 1600 GMT, providing riders plenty of time to watch France play Brazil in Paris for the championship of soccer's World Cup.

Tour officials, who have started the competition outside France 12 times previously, brought the first three days of this year's 22-day event to Ireland partly to avoid a sporting overload in World Cup-dominated France.

The Tour continues today with a straight-forward 128-mile (205.5 km) run along Ireland's flat southern coast, from the village of Enniscorthy to the southwest port of Cork.

From there the competitors and more than 4,000 Tour administrators, team staff and journalists will either fly or sail by overnight ferry to the Breton port of Roscoff, where the Tour continues tomorrow. The competition concludes August 2 in Paris after grueling visits to both the Pyrenees and Alps mountain ranges.

## Wallabies tarnish All Black image

MELBOURNE (Reuters) - Australia's victory over New Zealand in the opening test of the southern hemisphere Tri-Nations series has cast doubt over the All Blacks' reputation as being the best side in the world.

The Wallabies broke a four-year losing streak against the mighty New Zealand team with a 24-16 victory in Melbourne on Saturday to become the first team in nearly two years to beat them.

The win confirmed Australia's 1991 World Cup champions, are back on the rise after several lean seasons, but also showed that the All Blacks are struggling to maintain their lofty standards following the sudden retirement of Sean Fitzpatrick, Zinzan Brooke and Frank Bunce.

"I said we might lose the odd game ... so it's not the end of the world," said New Zealand coach John Hart.

"We're trying to build a team and we need to give these players some experience."

The Australian victory in the opening match of the Tri-Nations and Bledisloe Cup series broke a sequence of seven straight losses dating back to 1994.

New Zealand's defeat was their first since they lost to South Africa almost two years ago, but was far from disastrous, even for a country which demands and expects perfection from its national team.

The All Blacks went into the match largely underdone after a disjointed warm-up series against a second-rate English side and doubts over the fitness of several key personnel.

The Wallabies, by contrast, enjoyed a perfect build-up with record wins over England and Scotland and the luxury of a fully fit team.

New Zealand's game was marred by uncharacteristic errors. They gave away possession when not under pressure and let the Wallabies off the hook when they had them on the back foot, throwing wild passes and dropping the ball.

Even so, the match still went down to the wire. Both teams scored two tries apiece but ultimately it was Australia's superior goal-kicking that proved decisive.

Fullback Matthew Burke was Australia's hero, scoring all 24 points from two tries, four penalties and a conversion.

He helped the Wallabies overcome an 8-0 deficit to lead 15-13 at the end of a pulsating first half featuring end-to-end rugby.

Burke scored his first try when he picked up the loose ball from a ruck and scored again when he backed up a break from center Daniel Herbert.

The All Blacks also scored their two tries in the first half. Flanker Josh Kronfeld grabbed the first when he was driven over after a maul on the Wallaby line and lock Ian Jones dived over on the stroke of half-time after backing up a long break from and winger Jeff Wilson.

Although there were no tries in the second term, the half was equally as exciting for the crowd of 75,000 at the Melbourne Cricket Ground.

Both sides went close to touching down but were denied by bruising defense. The All Blacks even tried a number of variations, including using winger Jonah Lomu in the lineouts and Kronfeld at scrumhalf, but all to no avail.

New Zealand's second half contribution amounted to a lone penalty from Carlos Spencer while Burke slotted another three to see the Wallabies home.

Australia's players embraced each other when the final whistle sounded, but they were quick to play down the significance of the win.

"It's an amazing feeling. We've been on the other end for so long which makes this victory so sweet," said Australia captain John Eales.

"But we can't get too carried away with this because it's just one game and they'll come back at us. We play South Africa in a week's time and there's no doubt that they'll be just as hard."

## 'Jimbo' enters Tennis Hall of Fame

NEWPORT, Rhode Island, (Reuters) - Jimmy Connors, the combative competitor with the seemingly eternal passion for his game, took his place in the International Tennis Hall of Fame on Saturday.

James Scott Connors, a marvel of longevity and self-motivation, moved into the shrine along with the late Herman David, an Englishman who pioneered the open tennis era.

Connors, a couple of months short of his 46th birthday, stopped competing on the main circuit in 1991, although he remains a regular on the seniors tour.

"I love everything about this game," he said. "I liked the work - although I never looked at it as work."

The Bellville, Illinois, ball-basher's 109 career titles still stand as the men's open-era record. He turned pro in 1972 and two years later he had already won the US Open, Wimbledon and Australian titles. He was the only player to have won the Open on all three surfaces: grass (1974), clay (1976) and hard court (1978, 1982, 1983).

In the 1970s, he was No. 1 in the world for five straight years and 160 consecutive weeks. He was ranked in the top 10 for 16 straight years.

Along with his crowd-pleasing shotmaking, "Jimbo" was known for a fiery temperament that often butted up against the polite, some would say elitist, tenor of the sport he helped change.

"As for my behavior on the court, I realize I was a bad boy at times," he conceded. "I walked a

thin line a lot of times and fell off on both sides. But I make no apologies for the way I played."

Hall of Famer Tony Trabert, who introduced Connors at his induction, paid Connors the ultimate compliment. "He was the fiercest competitor I've ever seen," Trabert said.

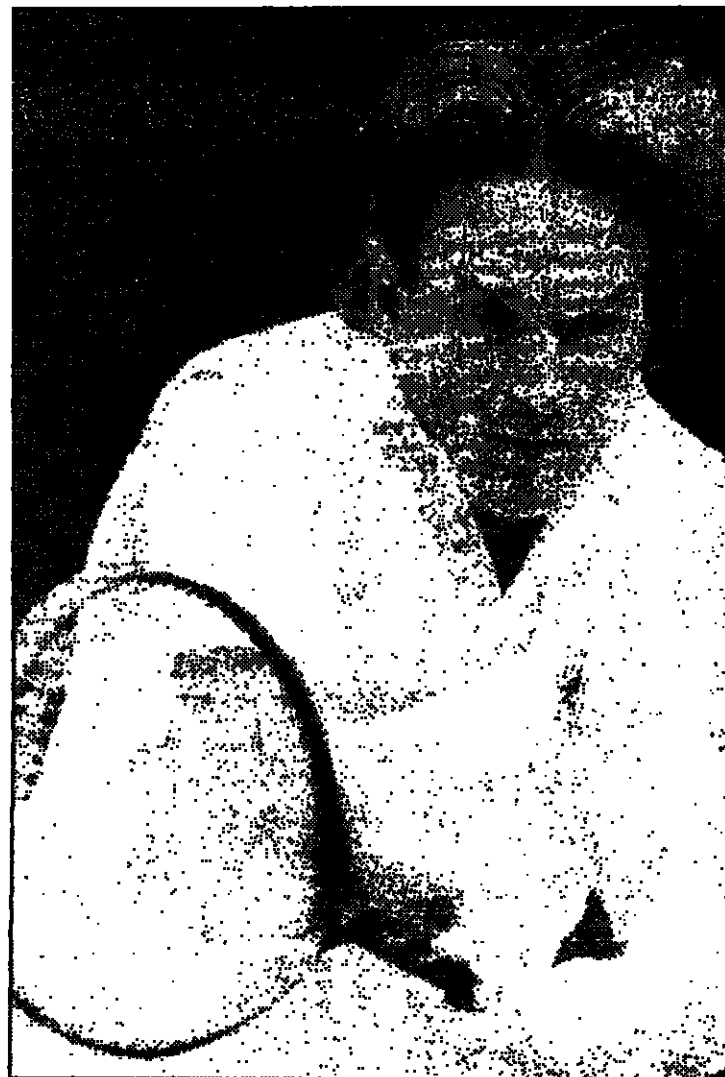
"The press used to write that my wife, Patti, had to be a saint to put up with me," said Connors. "That was probably the only thing they got right about my career." Connors thanked his mother for "wearing three hats during my career. She was a mother, a coach and a friend."

He also credited the fans for his many successes. "I fed off the fans," he said. "They won me more matches than I can tell you."

Eight years ago, Connors related, "A lot of people wrote me off when I had reconstructive wrist surgery. But I wanted to come back and I'm glad I did. I've always said my last day as a player will be when I feel I can no longer do it anymore. I realize certainly that day will come. But right now, I feel I have something left in me."

"As for getting into the Hall of Fame, this is the culmination of going out and breaking my back all these years."

"I'm thrilled and overwhelmed," David, a former British Davis Cupper, after his playing days went on to become a 15-year chairman of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club. Under his leadership, Wimbledon allowed both amateurs and professionals to compete, helping to usher in the open tennis era.



ROUGH AND READY - File photo of Jimmy Connors playing in a seniors tournament.

## Essex rout Leicestershire to win B&H Cup final

LONDON (Reuters) - Essex bowled out Leicestershire for a paltry 76 runs to win the last Benson and Hedges Cup final by 192 runs at Lord's yesterday.

Having made 268 for seven off 50 overs on Saturday, Essex returned to dismiss Leicestershire for the lowest score in 27 finals of the competition, which is being disbanded to restructure the domestic program.

Rain, which had forced the match to spill over into a second day, relented to allow play to start in mid-afternoon.

Once 10 overs had been completed, there was no need for a "bowl-out" to be used for the first time in a Lord's final. By then Leicestershire were in serious trouble at 18 for four.

Ashey Cowan took two wickets in successive balls to start the rot and finished with three for 24.

Mark Ilett took three for 10 and Australian Stuart Law made up for his batting failure on Saturday with two wickets and three excellent slip catches.

Leicestershire's overseas player, Trinidadian Phil Simmons followed his expensive spell of bowling by falling for two, bowled by Ilett.

It was Essex's second Benson and Hedges success in six finals.

Women's cricket international restricted by rain

The limited overs international women's cricket match between England and Australia was restricted by rain at Scarborough, England yesterday, with each innings reduced to 29 overs.

Australia won the toss and elected to bat, scoring 166 off 29 overs for the loss of five wickets.

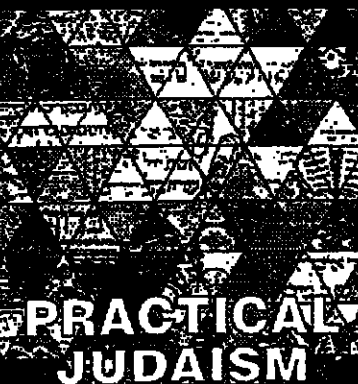
England was 24 for two after 8.3 overs in reply when rain stopped play late in the day.

### SCOREBOARD

TENNIS - Spain's Alex Corretja beat Boris Becker, 7-6, 7-5, 6-3 to win the Swiss Open yesterday in Gstaad. At the Czech Open women's tournament, 1-Jana Novotna beat Sandrine Testud 6-3, 6-0 in the finals.

FOOTBALL - Australian Football League results  
State of Origin: Victoria 22-16 (148) def. The All Blacks 14-11 (95).  
Australia 22-11 (143) def. Western Australia 16-11.

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## Hoddle's temptation

LONDON (AP) - Monaco has offered England World Cup soccer manager Glenn Hoddle £4 million to replace existing manager Jean Tigana, the News of the World revealed yesterday.

The newspaper said the French soccer team had offered Hoddle a four-year deal to quit his England contract if, as expected, Tigana takes over as the French national team's manager.

The paper said Tigana was the favorite to succeed French coach Aime Jacquet.

Hoddle played 12 seasons with Tottenham Hotspur and had a stint at Monaco in the late 1980s.







